

# Hunt for mole after new leak on education

## Fees disclosure prompts Civil Service inquiry

- The Government was shaken yesterday by the leak of ministerial papers containing education proposals
- Angry Tory MPs are demanding that Mrs Thatcher cracks down on Civil Servants who release such documents
- The leak of confidential documents, which were unveiled by Labour, is the second in less than a week
- Labour claimed that the papers showed the Government was planning to end free higher education

By Nicholas Wood and Sam Kiley

The Government was shaken yesterday by a startling leak of confidential ministerial papers disclosing radical proposals for higher education vouchers of up to £7,500 and tuition fees of £500.

The papers contain the embarrassing admission that Government spending limits must inevitably lead to the "progressive degradation" of leading universities such as Oxford and Cambridge and that academic protests are not "entirely unwarranted".

The leak, published by Labour, is the fifth serious one this year and the second in less than a week. It provoked some angry Conservative MPs into

demanding a crackdown on dissident Civil Servants, who are widely held to be behind the torrent of disclosures. Government sources denounced the "tiny minority of rotten apples" in Whitehall and indicated that Sir Robin Butler, in consultation with the Prime Minister, would be conducting an inquiry into how the papers came to be made public. They said it was the recurrence of the leaks that were the most worrying factor.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in a short

statement: "I deplore the leak of any confidential documents and I do not intend to comment on them."

Other Tory MPs warned that the Government was being pushed towards an American-style civil service in which officials were hired and fired on the basis of their political affiliations.

One minister said his colleagues would have no option but to take policy making away from Civil Servants and hand it to trusted outsiders.

Mr John Birt, the former Cabinet minister, said: "The Prime Minister is in possession of a colander and not a bucket and she should do something about it. You cannot conduct Government on the basis of leaks."

Rift revealed

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate, said: "It seems the Civil Service is now as leaky as a sieve and this has serious implications for Government."

"We could reach a situation where no minister dare risk putting his policy thoughts on paper lest some thief at his elbow leaks it for political purposes."

The proposals were attacked immediately by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, the Association of University Teachers and the National Union of Students.

Mr Jack Straw, the Oppo-

sition education spokesman, released two lengthy papers by Mr Robert Jackson, parliamentary under secretary responsible for higher education, detailing the case for sweeping changes in the funding of universities and colleges. Although such ideas have been floated recently, the papers gave far more detail about the Government's thinking and illustrate its tactics and strategy in trying to shift opinion.

The Prime Minister launched a bitter counter-attack after Labour published ministerial correspondence last week, accusing Mr Neil Kinnock and his colleagues of failing to uphold standards of conduct and integrity that once enjoyed almost universal support.

Mr Straw, in recalling the Westland affair, brushed aside such criticisms. He said Mrs Margaret Thatcher had turned leaking into an "art form" and that it was regularly practised by ministers and advisers.

He said the papers showed the Government was planning to end free higher education and that the scheme to charge fees would help "rich duffers" at the expense of bright but poor students.

Mr Jackson's two papers on the funding of higher education and manpower planning were written for a private meeting of education ministers at Chevening, Kent, the official residence of the Foreign Secretary, last July.

He urged his colleagues to make a commitment in principle to vouchers for higher education.

Continued on page 24, col 1

# Walesa calls shutdown 'political provocation'

## Shipyard closure stuns Solidarity

From Richard Bassett, Warsaw



Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, addressing a Gdansk crowd

The Polish Government yesterday announced the closure of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, stronghold of the Solidarity movement.

The announcement came less than three days before Mrs Thatcher was due to meet Mr Lech Walesa and other Solidarity members in Gdansk, where the shipyard employs 14,000 workers and needed more than £10 million in subsidies last year.

While the closure is portrayed here in official circles as an economic move it is clearly a well-timed political gesture.

Mrs Thatcher's visit seems certain now to coincide with a political crisis of the first order. But, by announcing the closure on a national holiday, the Government has skillfully made it difficult for Solidarity to organize any vigorous or co-ordinated response.

Mr Walesa and other Solidarity advisers seemed stunned yesterday by the Government's action which, although threatened before, flies in the teeth of recent moves by moderates on all sides to create some consensus in the country.

"The shipyard can continue to be run by its workers," Mr Walesa, who works in the shipyard, said immediately after hearing the announcement. But he later dubbed the Government's move as a "clear political provocation" and an "arbitrary and unjustified political move".

The new Polish Prime Minister, Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, said yesterday that the closure of the shipyard was only the first of "many essential steps necessary for the country's economic restructuring".

Solidarity activists said the workforce would decide on "appropriate action" after the two-day religious holiday ends tomorrow.

The closure announcement was in keeping with Mr Rakowski's hard line towards the opposition. He has already said on several occasions that talks with Solidarity, including the much-awaited round-table discussions, would be "insignificant".

Blow to Solidarity

Thatcher's visit

Leading article

Yesterday the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski, said in an interview with British television that he was a great admirer of Mrs Thatcher and would be asking her for "advice on how to deal with troublesome unions".

Mrs Thatcher will be hard put to avoid being harnessed to Polish attempts to crush Solidarity, and she and her advisers must be prepared to outwit her hosts at every turn.

She will certainly have a large audience in Gdansk on Friday when she meets Mr Walesa for lunch. The Lenin Shipyard - if it is not sealed off - could then prove the backdrop to some of her most trenchant remarks of the tour.

# Diplomatic teaser for Thatcher's visit

By Robin Oakley

Warsaw authorities who twice postponed Mrs Thatcher's visit to Poland, beginning tomorrow, have presented her, on the eve of her visit with a diplomatic teaser by announcing the imminent closure of the Gdansk shipyard.

It is a clearly calculated decision, likely to provoke demonstrations and unrest in Gdansk where she travels on Friday to see Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

The Polish authorities, aware that the British Prime Minister is seen as something of a heroine in their country, are expected to represent the decision as one typical of Thatcherite reforms required to improve their desperately ailing economy.

For Mrs Thatcher the difficulty is that if she criticizes the shipyard closure the Polish authorities will be able to say it is only the kind of rationalization she has carried through in turning around the British economy.

If she fails to criticize the move she is unlikely to be greeted by Solidarity sympathisers and Polish workers with the enthusiasm she might have expected.

The Polish rulers say they admire Mrs Thatcher as someone who defeated militant trades unionism in order to revitalize her country's economy and they expect her to lecture Mr Walesa and his followers on the need to co-operate in restoring the economy.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, says there can be no trades union pluralism until Poland has won its way to economic recovery. But the British Prime Minister intends to argue, as she has done already in an interview with a Polish magazine, that "people will never give their best in the economic life of the country unless they are a full part of its political life through democratic institutions".

That carries the clear implication that Solidarity should be legally recognized.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the new Prime Minister, and Mr Mieczyslaw Wlczek, the Industry Minister, have both been highly complimentary about Mrs Thatcher. Mr Rakowski said: "I would very much like to be a pupil in her school." But Mrs Thatcher is expected to insist that there can be no economic progress without progress on the political front.

If tackled about her battles with trades unions in Britain, Continued on page 24, col 5

# Clarke repeats 'no surrender' to rebel MPs

By Philip Webster

The Government faces one of its biggest trials of strength with its own backbenchers after underlining last night that there will be no further concessions over plans to impose charges for eye and dental examinations.

Ministers are to risk a humiliating defeat in the Commons tonight rather than give in to the 70 Conservative

MPs who have declared their opposition to the charges of £16 for eye tests and £3 for dental check-ups.

They are to warn MPs that if the Government is defeated, the £15 million which the charges were set to raise will be taken from elsewhere in the health service budget, which Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will tell the Commons this afternoon is to have a boost of more than £1 billion extra next year. The uncompromising "no surrender" message was delivered by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, last night when he addressed a meeting of the rebels at the Commons. Earlier his deputy, Mr David Mellor, Minister for Health, publicly announced that there would be no further concessions beyond those already given by the Government.

Interviewed on *The World as One* on BBC Radio, he said that MPs who were hanging on to see what happened should know that there were to be no further concessions.

Although there have been private indications at Westminster for a week that Mr Clarke was to oppose any kind of climbdown, Mr Mellor's public remarks considerably raised the stakes and prepared the ground for tonight's showdown.

Last night the rebel leaders were confident that they could muster sufficient support to defeat the Government. But in the game of bluff and counter-bluff the Conservative whips were pinning their hopes on enough of those MPs who have signed a Commons motion opposing changes abstaining rather than voting against the Government.

# Teacher in civil action over 'rape'

By Michael Harsnell

Legal history was made yesterday when a primary school teacher started a civil action in the High Court to accuse a man of rape.

The teacher alleged her former physiotherapist raped her at his surgery at Christmas 1985. Criminal proceedings against him were dropped by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

# Vengeance pledge to Israeli voters

By Our Foreign Staff

Israel's Mount of Olives, Mrs Weiss was one of 18 children of an orthodox rabbi whose family has lived in Jerusalem for generations.

Seven young men were arrested after the scene of the ambush by dawn all men aged between 16 and 40 in Jericho were ordered to report for questioning. Mr Rabin said that two men had confessed to involvement.

Graves of Yehana and orange trees beside the road, which may have sheltered the attackers, were to be bulldozed yesterday.

The Israeli Ministry of Defence, Mr Ariel Sharon, told a rally at a farm in southern Israel that the army would train "elite squads" who specialize in liquidating terrorists and rioters, and the uprisings in the occupied territories.

Election pledges, page 7

# Bug jury rooms to gain evidence, says ex-judge

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A Royal Commission into the jury system "with extensive powers for gathering evidence" is called for today in a letter to *The Times* by the former Court of Appeal judge Sir Frederick Lawton.

Such powers could even include bugging jury rooms, an idea unofficially floated in senior legal circles. Strict safeguards should ensure access to the material only by the commission and its secretary, he said.

Sir Frederick believes, after 51 years in the criminal

courts, that the jury system is not working properly and was "worse than it has ever been."

It was a mistake to remove the property-owning qualification in 1974. "The requirement gave some degree of responsibility to people on juries."

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, said yesterday that Parliament would never agree to bugging.

Before 1974, "juries were male, middle class and middle aged and were jolly good."

Letters, page 17

# Anna Ford back in the headlines with the BBC

By Richard Evans, Media Editor



Anna Ford: Returning to a newsreading role

Anna Ford is returning to British television screens in her best known role - as a newsreader. The 45-year-old journalist and presenter, who made her name in the late 1970s as ITN's answer to Angela Rippon, will help to present the BBC Six O'Clock News three days a week from the end of January.

The surprise announcement comes just three months after the death of her husband, Marc Boxer, the cartoonist. Last night she confirmed one of the main reasons for accepting the prestige BBC job involved her two children, Claire, aged six, and Katie, aged three.

Miss Ford, whose freelance television work has often involved working late or unsocial hours, said: "The kids are coping very well after Marc's death but working in a regular programme like this means I can have a more fixed routine."

As she met her fellow newsreaders for the first time, she added: "I am delighted with this job. It is a very exciting time to be joining the BBC."

The half-hour early evening bulletin, watched daily by 7.5 to eight million viewers, will be co-presented by Nicholas Witchell and Miss Ford two nights a week. On the third night when Miss Ford is joined by another newsreader, she will be the main presenter.

Miss Ford first appeared on Independent Television News in March 1978, having been plucked from the BBC where she had worked as a reporter on *Tomorrow's World*.

Mr David Nicholas, editor and chief executive of ITN who hired Miss Ford,

said: "She was a great success as a newsreader here, and we wish her well."

After three highly successful years, Miss Ford left ITN and became one of the "Famous Five" who helped launch TV-am, but within months she and Angela Rippon were unceremoniously sacked after the disastrous start of the commercial breakfast station.

Miss Ford has rarely been out of the headlines. Apart from making a *magnum opus* on *Ant*, she threw a glass of wine in the face of Mr Jonathan Aitken, the Conservative MP and former chairman of TV-am.

Mr Tony Hall, editor of BBC television news and current affairs, said yesterday: "A news presenter with her experience and professionalism will be a great addition to our team."

INSIDE

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● Three winners shared yesterday's £4,000 daily prize. They are: Mr Douglas Jerrold Hadler, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire; Mrs F. McCarthy, of St Asaph, Clwyd; and Mr I. Lewis, of Ilford, Essex. The Accumulator fund stands at £286,000. Prices: page 29

IN PART ②

**Kuwait plea**

Kuwait has asked the Government for more time to cut its 23 per cent holding in BP to 10 per cent. Kuwait is anxious for a reply before the next full ministerial meeting of Opec on November 21. Page 25

**Security costs**

Private security staff could reduce the policing costs at football matches, significantly, says Mr Richard A. Walker, of the Football Trust. Police costs rose by 13.7 per cent last year. Page 4

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Universities face department cuts

Thirty universities stand to lose their chemistry or physics departments under reforms proposed by the University Grants Committee.

According to reviews of the funding of chemistry and physics, sent to university vice-chancellors yesterday, 24 chemistry and 28 physics departments face closure or amalgamation because they have less than 20 staff or 200 students on full-time honours courses.

However, the chemistry report also recommends that at least £30 million is needed immediately to correct some of the effects of massive under-funding of basic equipment over many years.

Both reports say that the number of students graduating with first and higher degrees in chemistry and physics must not decrease.

They also say that it might be possible to merge physics and chemistry departments if they are of an insufficient size to stand alone.

## Olivier in hospital

Lord Olivier has been admitted to hospital in Brighton for what are described as "routine blood tests". The Royal Sussex County Hospital said the actor, aged 81, needed regular checks since undergoing a kidney operation last year. "His condition is stable and comfortable and gives us no cause for concern", he said. Lord Olivier is expected to leave hospital in two or three days. It is understood that Lady Olivier has requested that no further details be released by the hospital.

## Crash youth dies

A teenager who survived a road crash in which six people were killed, died yesterday. Matthew Parsons, aged 16, of Loughton, near Preston, Lancashire, had been on a life-support machine since the crash six days ago on the A583 Blackpool to Preston road. Two other survivors are in a critical condition at Preston's Royal Infirmary.

## Damages for actress

Penelope Keith, the actress, won "substantial" libel damages in the High Court in London yesterday. Mr Rodney Timson, her husband, a former policeman, also received "substantial" damages over allegations in *The Sun* in November 1986.

News Group Newspapers, the publishers, and Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, accepted the suggestions were totally unfounded and should never have been published. They agreed to pay the damages and legal costs.

## £500,000 damages

A man who is wheelchair-bound was awarded £500,000 damages in the High Court yesterday. Mr Nigel Henderson, aged 23, was in the back seat of his father's car when it was involved in a collision near his home in Swinbrook Road, Carterton, Oxfordshire, in March 1981. Mr Justice Roullet ordered the agreed damages and costs of the action to be paid by the other car driver, Mr Robert McQuilkin, of Bovingdon Road, Carterton. Liability was not in dispute.

## Coventry drink ban

Coventry today becomes the first city in Britain to introduce a by-law banning the drinking of alcohol in public places. The by-law, which came into effect at midnight, covers 100 streets in Coventry city centre and will be backed by a maximum fine of £100 if an offender ignores a first warning to stop drinking alcohol in public.

## Water meters 'to add £30 to domestic bills'

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The cost of installing meters to measure how much water people use could push up water bills by a third, a water authority estimates.

Northumbria Water, operating in the Tyne and Tees area, has calculated that average household bills of £90 a year would rise £30 to pay for the installation. The authority is to fit meters from the mid-1990s. Water authorities will have 10 years after domestic

rates are abolished in April 1990 to find a way of charging for water other than a system based on rateable value.

Other water authorities such as Yorkshire are insisting that all new properties in their area are built with meters. Six reservoirs and 250 miles of mains are being cleaned in a £200,000 programme after thousands of people were poisoned by polluted water in north Cornwall.

## Leak discloses government disagreement on higher education

## Rift over how funds should be allocated

By Sam Kiley  
Higher Education Reporter

Documents leaked to Mr Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, disclose sharp disagreement between the Treasury and the Department of Education and Science on methods of funding higher education in the future.

A paper prepared by Mr Robert Jackson, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, says it was "the Treasury, not the DES, which insisted that the principal of accommodating student demand should be qualified... by an inter-departmental review of the need for highly-qualified manpower".

Mr Jackson, the higher education minister, says this attitude could lead the Government to formulate "policy on the overall number of students it wishes to fund, independently of demand".

The Treasury view, expressed in a

letter to Mr Jackson from Mr Norman Lamont, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, dated July 18, would mean that the Government was prepared to abandon the Robbins principle of universal free education for anyone who qualified, which has been the bedrock of education philosophy since 1963.

Mr Lamont says the Treasury welcomed a review of the future demand of qualified manpower but is at pains to point out that the demands of the employer should not be the only criteria upon which higher education should be funded.

"The costs of higher education, which are largely paid for by taxpayers and not employers, are equally relevant to government policies on the number and broad subject mix of graduates", he says.

He discloses that even if Mr Jackson claimed to want an arms-length relationship with universities and polytechnics over the allocation of

resources, the Treasury would like to indulge in greater long-term manpower planning. The papers, leaked to Mr Straw, were prepared by Mr Jackson for a meeting of senior ministers at the Foreign Secretary's weekend residence, Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

The Funding of Higher Education says under the heading "Teaching" that the Government should "make a basic conceptual shift from the idea of the Government providing higher education... to an alternative paradigm, of the Government enabling individuals to purchase services from providers who are independent of the Government". The paper says that points to the introduction of a system of vouchers for higher education. "Here the Government would claim that it is prepared to fund X vouchers of a certain value, X + Y of a higher value and X + Y + Z of a still higher value. These would be

distributed among students in the light of their exam performance."

Both Mr Straw and the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals believe that since this idea was leaked to the press by a senior minister two weeks ago, Mr Jackson's paper has become accepted doctrine within the department.

Mr Jackson says under the heading "Ending Free Tuition" that raising fees and passing the difference on to students, given continuing public expenditure constraints, "is now the only way to increase the share of GDP directed to higher education and probably the only way that the elite institutions can secure the funding they require. (Public spending constraints together with the inevitable egalitarianism of public funding must inevitably lead to the progressive degradation of the latter.)"

Mr Jackson observes in the next paragraph that he would envisage

"an indirect, rather than a direct, way to this delicate subject" by reminding institutions that they may charge extra for their services. Government will not provide additional resources to assist students to pay such private fees, the setting of which will be at the discretion of the higher education institution."

In his second paper, *Manpower Planning in Higher Education*, Mr Jackson argues that "in respect of medical manpower - doctors, dentists, vets - DES and MAFF are in the lead. They have argued, and the Government has accepted, that the country is 'over-producing' in these areas. With respect to teacher education, DES is in the lead - and a major argument is brewing about whether we should be aiming to produce more teachers, thus taking a growing share of the nation's diminishing production of graduates, in order to maintain staff student at their existing high point."

## Laird plea on shares splits unions over power sell-off

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Union opposition to the privatization of the electricity industry suffered a further blow yesterday when Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the engineering union, urged delegates at a TUC conference to fight instead for free shares for employees.

Mr Laird's speech to the conference, which had been called to mobilize union resistance to the sell-off, was criticized immediately by other union leaders who accused him of undermining united opposition to the proposal.

Mr Keith Sneddon, national officer for the Manufacturing, Science and Finance union, said: "At the least, his comments at a conference of this kind were unhelpful. Any share offer to employees would be a government gimmick to persuade employees to take the least line of resistance."

Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "It is not helpful to exacerbate differences at a time when unity is of paramount importance. But share ownership is a contradiction in terms and if we start talking about workers' share ownership it undermines the basic purpose of why we are here."

Mr Laird said that although the Amalgamated Engineering Union was opposed to privatization, the unions should look at the Government's majority and not tilt at windmills.

He said: "We are behind unions' demands for their members in the industry to be given preferential share options and free shares to give

them a real opportunity of influencing events."

Six unions, including the Transport and General Workers' Union, in the industry conceded that in other nationalized industry sell-offs, share offers have proved to be popular with employees generally and that an unrealistic approach by them to this aspect of the privatization plans could be divisive and damaging.

Mr Laird said his union's support for the industry was "unequivocal". He was speaking the day after Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, said a big increase in nuclear power plants would be needed to combat the global "greenhouse effect".

Mr Laird said privatization would have a potentially disastrous effect on consumers and employees and would damage manufacturing. "Of particular concern would be the effect on the forward plans of the nuclear industry, currently investing £1 million a day until the year 2000. The jobs of 17,000 employees in British Nuclear Fuels Limited, and another 50,000 in construction and manufacturing, could be put at risk."

He said the Government had axed funding for the Downey fast breeder programme which would affect the employment prospects of 10,000 people.

Mr John Prescott, Labour's energy spokesman, accused the Government of privatizing the electricity industry because of ideological dogma.

## Pickets stage social security protest



Members of the National and Local Government Officers' Association in the north London borough of Brent trying to prevent a fellow-member entering Brent House, the administrative building for the council's social security offices, during a one-day strike yesterday in

support of social security staff. They have been on strike for five weeks after a union member was threatened with suspension. Meanwhile, the social security benefit offices were closed in Liverpool, Warrington and Widnes as staff went on strike in protest at the new

computerized benefits system, which will cause the loss of up to 13,500 jobs. The Civil and Public Services Association also staged demonstrations outside benefit offices in London, Bolton and South Edinburgh. (Photograph: James Morgan).

## Russians arrive for cruise spot check

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

A team of 10 Soviet officials arrived in Britain yesterday to carry out the first short-notice spot check of cruise missiles under the verification agreement of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty.

The Soviet team arrived at RAF Greenham Common, in Berkshire, the official entry point into Britain under the treaty rules. Today they will announce whether they want to visit Greenham Common or go to the second cruise missile base at the RAF station, Molesworth in Cambridgeshire.

However, a spokesman for the United States Third Air Force in Britain said that there were no longer any cruise missiles or launchers at Molesworth. He

said the last eight missiles were flown to the US last Thursday.

Under the treaty, the United States and Soviet Union are entitled to inspect a base once it has closed down to ensure that there are no treaty-limited items remaining there.

However, such an inspection is not permitted until 30 days after a base has been officially declared closed.

None of the 96 cruise missiles operational at Greenham Common has been removed and since the Soviet team can only inspect one site on this visit, it is expected to remain there.

The Russians, who gave 16 hours' notice of their visit, will have 24 hours to complete the inspection and a further 24 hours to leave the country.

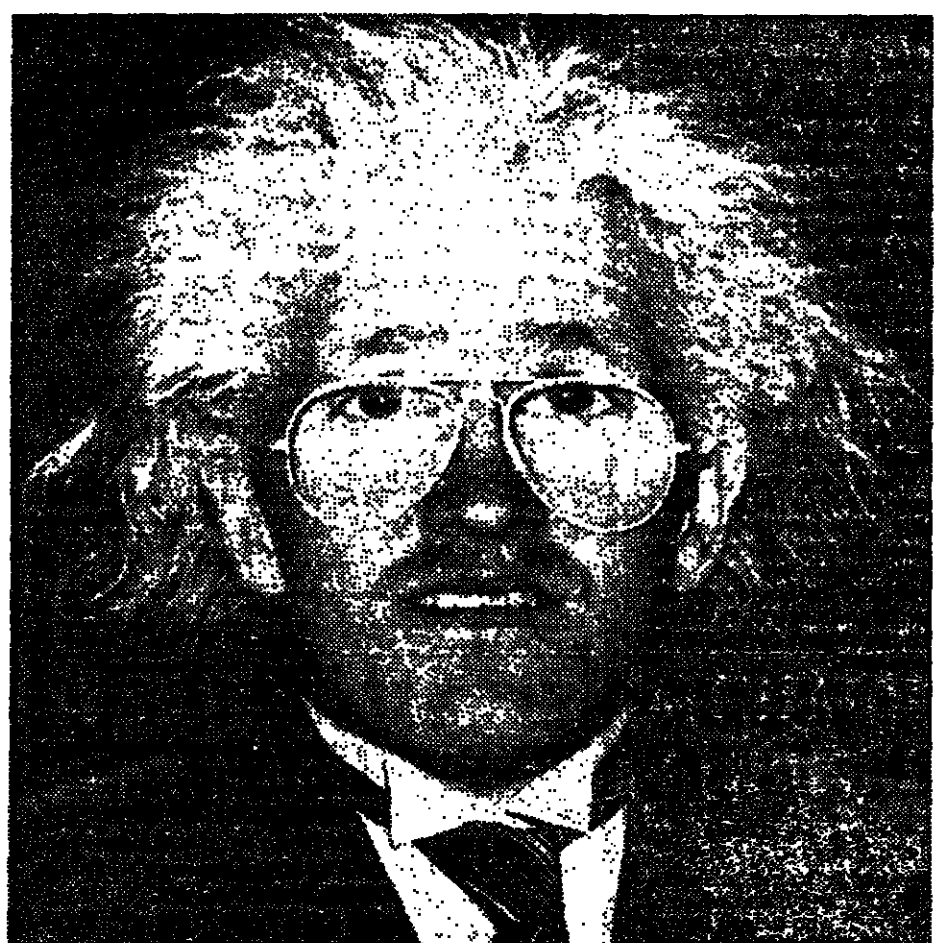
In July two teams of Soviet inspectors

carried out an "baseline" inspection of Greenham Common and Molesworth. That was the first inspection under the treaty, which gave the Russians the chance to count the missiles deployed and to make sure there were none concealed in forbidden containers.

Under the treaty, the short-notice spot checks will continue for 13 years. The Russians and Americans are allowed to make 20 spot checks in the first three years, 15 in the next five years and 10 in the final five years.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that the first missiles to be removed from Greenham Common would be flown out towards the end of next year. However, one or two flights, each with 16 missiles, are expected to remain operational until the end.

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## Bradford churches rally against cuts

By Peter Davenport

Church leaders in Bradford are preparing a campaign to combat the effects of economic measures passed by the new Conservative council.

They are concerned at the job losses and other effects on their congregations of the measures, which include selling 15 old peoples' homes, some sports centres and the closure of other services. They say their congregations contain some of the most deprived people in society.

The Bishop of Bradford, the Rt Rev Robert Williamson, has said the cuts, and the way in which they were implemented at last week's meeting, could lead to deep social divisions in the city.

On Friday, the Bishop meets the Bishop of Leeds, the Rt Rev David Constan, the Rev Kathleen Richardson, chairman of the Methodist organization in Bradford, and the leaders of other churches in the city, to discuss their concerns and ways of responding.

Yesterday, the Rev Rob Marshall, the diocesan communications officer, said that Mr Williamson was willing to talk to the council leaders, but he had as yet received no invitation. The bishop's office is also meeting the senior leaders of Bradford's large immigrant population with a view to presenting a joint response.

Last week, using the casting vote of the Conservative mayor, Bradford City Council pushed through a series of measures aimed at saving £5.8 million this year and cutting 2,500 council jobs over the next five years. The opposition says the number could reach 9,000.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the bishop said his office had written to 50 of his clergymen in Bradford, including about 20 working in the most deprived inner city parishes, asking them to draw up detailed evidence of the adverse effects of the council's economic package.

## School fields sale angers parents

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

A Conservative-controlled council was accused last night of attempting to frustrate the Government's policy of allowing state schools to opt out of local authority control.

Parents at the 460-pupil Sale Boys Grammar School said Trafford Borough Council in Greater Manchester was indulging in "asset-stripping" by pressing ahead with plans to sell off part of the school's 26-acre playing fields without awaiting the outcome of a ballot on whether the school should opt out.

However, Mr Allan Lewis, the council's chief executive, said the council was simply complying with a request from the district auditor for it to review its surplus land holdings.

Parents who were alarmed by the council plan spent the weekend collecting signatures for a petition calling on the governors to hold a formal opting-out ballot. It was presented to the council at 8am yesterday in the hope that it

would prevent further discussion of the playing fields' sell-off plan.

The school faces closure under a council plan to merge it with the nearby Sale Girls Grammar School and the governors had already decided to debate opting out at their next meeting on Thursday.

Mr Geoffrey Whiting, vice-chairman of the school's governing body, whose son Toby is in its sixth form, accused the council of trying to frustrate their plans.

"They are engaged in what amounts to asset-stripping", he said. "I can only conclude that they want to frustrate the opt-out."

"The last Labour council tried to turn us comprehensive. This lot want to amalgamate. We need to opt out to get some stability for the pupils and the school."

Mr Lewis said: "The borough council has no policy on opting out. But this is a separate issue to the reorganization of the school."

## Journalists protected in funeral trials

By Jamie Dettmer  
Irish Affairs Correspondent

Twenty journalists are to have their identities protected when they appear as witnesses for the prosecution at the trials of people accused of involvement in the killing of two army corporals during an IRA funeral in Belfast last March.

Sir Barry Shaw, the Northern Ireland Director of Public Prosecutions, agreed to the move after representations from the journalists who fear reprisals from the IRA. They will be identified in the witness box by letters of the alphabet.

Twenty men face a variety of charges arising from the deaths of corporals David Howes and Derek Wood. The

cases are being heard in four separate trials which start later this month.

The preliminary hearing of one trial involving three men was adjourned yesterday. The defence counsel argued that he needed more time to view more than 14 hours of video film of the killings.

Much of the evidence against the accused relies on film taken by an army helicopter and by television news programmes. The BBC, ITN and the state-owned Irish station RTE have handed over film after requests from the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The journalists who will give evidence are from television and the Press, while

cameramen, sound recordists and engineers are also to be called. Only two witnesses, both senior executives in the BBC, have agreed to appear named. A French photographer has refused to appear but has given a statement.

The RUC has spent more than £100,000 to provide television sets and monitors in all the courtrooms. It is believed to be the first time that so much equipment has been used in cases in Northern Ireland.

The Northern Ireland Law Society yesterday criticized the Government for not consulting more widely before making the decision to end the suspect's right of silence when being questioned.

## Anti-hunt campaign launched

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

A 60-second cinema advertisement for the League Against Cruel Sports portrays foxhunters as "fiendish and violent degenerates", the league says.

The advertisement, thought to have cost between £10,000 and £20,000, will be launched today at the Odeon, Leicester Square, and will then be shown at Odeon cinemas all over Britain. Cannon cinemas have rejected it.

The commercial depicts a man in a top hat and monocle on a toy rocking horse. Mr John Bryant, the League's wildlife officer, said hunting was "an affront to human dignity, and is as violent and childish as other forms of vandalism."

Mr Robin Corbett, the Labour Party's home affairs spokesman, said: "I hope the advertisement will cause upsurge in the foxhunting community."

The Master of Foxhounds Association described the advertisement as far-fetched. "What these people are trying to portray bears no relationship to reality."

Hunting was more popular than ever before, with some 50,000 hunt members and subscribers, and an estimated 400,000 regular followers. The association said most people were totally indifferent as to whether hunting should continue.

Buying The Times newspaper from a newsagent or kiosk costs 25p. It costs 30p if bought from a newsagent or kiosk on a Sunday or public holiday.

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# Legal history made as teacher sues over 'surgery rape'

By Michael Horsnell

A primary school teacher accused a physiotherapist of rape yesterday in a High Court civil action after criminal proceedings against him were abandoned by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The teacher, aged 25, accused the man, aged 47, of raping her in his surgery at Benfleet near Southend, Essex, while he was treating her for a shoulder injury nearly three years ago.

She is seeking aggravated damages for "trespass to the person". It is the first case in British legal history in which a civil claim for damages for rape has been launched when there has been no conviction in the criminal courts.

The High Court, sitting at Chelmsford Crown Court before Mr Justice Causfield, was told the defendant was charged with rape but the case was abandoned in April 1986.

The teacher then went ahead with a civil action for damages for mental and physical suffering. If she is successful Mr Alan Green, the DPP, may reconsider the question of criminal action.

A criminal court can only convict if the accused is guilty "beyond reasonable doubt". The burden of proof is lighter in a civil court which has to decide on a balance of probabilities whose story is more likely between the plaintiff and the defendant.

The plaintiff was said by her counsel, Mr John Melville Williams, QC, to have developed a "severe anxiety state" after the alleged rape at Christmas 1985 while she was studying for a Bachelor of Education honours degree at the Essex Institute of Higher

Education.

Mr Williams said: "The strength of the case will be the dramatic change in the plaintiff's personality".

A number of witnesses would give evidence of her change from a happy, ordinary and cheerful girl to someone riddled with anxieties.

Aggravated damages were being claimed because of the special relationship between the teacher and the physiotherapist which he abused while giving treatment.

The plaintiff, who lived with her parents, was training to become a primary school teacher when she suffered a shoulder injury at a squash club while weight-lifting.

After hospital treatment she started receiving ultrasound and heat treatment at the defendant's surgery in October 1985.

The defendant, a married man, began treating her for an old back injury three weeks before Christmas. He used oil during massage sessions in which he asked her to remove her clothes.

Then on December 20, she alleged, he committed an indecent assault at the surgery.

She did not want to attend again but was in a state of shock and did not want to explain to her father why she should not return.

On December 23 she kept her final appointment after her father persuaded her to and it was then she was allegedly raped by the physiotherapist.

The plaintiff told the court: "I was shocked and numb. I just got dressed and left the money as I always did and he said, 'Let's make another

appointment for after Christmas'. He was just smiling. I said 'You must be joking'."

Over Christmas she kept the incidents to herself, telling her family she felt unwell. She said she was "in a daze".

She said: "I was feeling horrible. I was so scared. I didn't want any trouble. My dad and brother were really close and they would just have gone mad and killed him."

Police were called after she returned to college on January 7, 1986, and told friends and a lecturer what had happened.

The defendant was unable to cope with lectures and although she passed examinations to enter her third year she was forced to delay teaching practice.

She was in and out of hospital, complaining of pains in her arms and legs and was later advised by the college not to look at that stage for a job.

Asked by her counsel whether she could have dreamed the rape she said: "You cannot dream pain or somebody doing that to you."

"Some of the things that were done I didn't know people did so I could not have dreamed it."

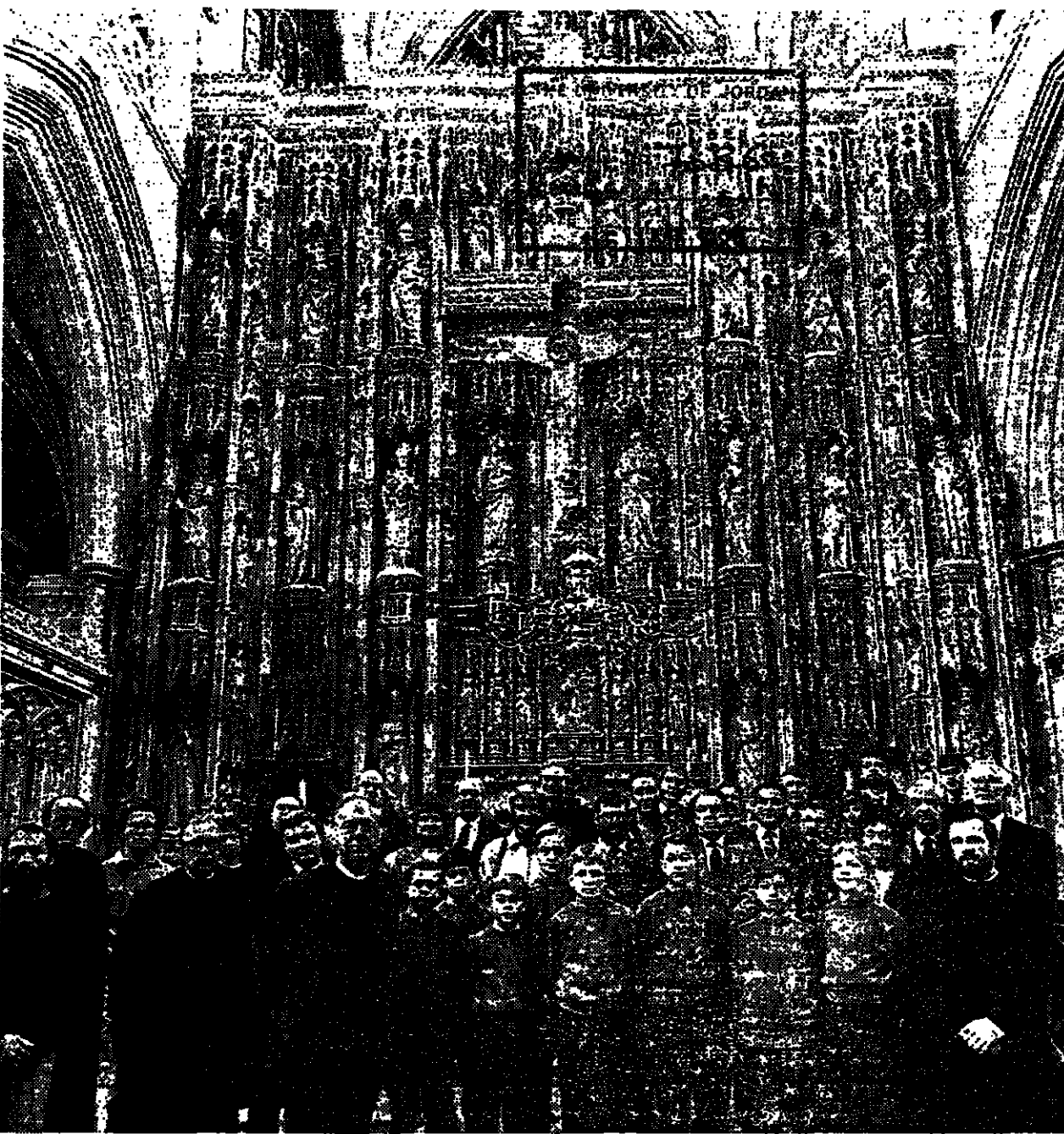
She had lost self-confidence, did not trust men, was easily depressed and had to attend counselling sessions.

The teacher received £6,512 from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board last March.

Cross-examined by Mr Anthony Hidden, QC, for the defendant, she confirmed writing in her diary: "I often go into trances. Sometimes it's like you are floating in space."

The case continues today.

## Summer slump hits Winchester



The Dean of Winchester, the Very Rev Trevor Beeson, his staff and choirboys inside the cathedral which has been badly hit by the drop in the number of American tourists. English medieval cathedrals have had a poor summer because of the adverse exchange rate. The Dean made an emergency appeal for

extra funds yesterday and disclosed that the building was slipping further into the red each year. He anticipated a deficit this year of £73,000 and £100,000 next year.

Income from tourism usually made up about half of the cathedral's annual £500,000 budget, but was "very significantly down" this year, he said. Unlike many cathedrals, Winchester owns no commercially profitable property. As a last resort the cathedral would have to consider charging for access to parts of the building, which, he said, "we very much do not want to do". (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

## Teachers urged to stamp on sexism

By Douglas Broom  
Education Reporter

Anti-sexist groups should be formed by teachers at every school in England and Wales to monitor the curriculum and ensure equal treatment for girls, the National Union of Teachers said yesterday.

A new guidance pack for members, containing advice on stamping out discrimination is being sent to 30,000 schools in England and Wales.

The union says teachers should draw up their own equal opportunities policies and keep records of how girl pupils do in examinations.

The anti-sexist groups should "ensure that as many people as possible accept that a problem exists — that girls and boys do not have the same educational opportunities".

In specific subjects, the union says teachers should ensure that sexist stereotypes and removed from the curriculum.

It says: "Books, plays and poems studied are more often written by men, and frequently about male experiences. All too often women writers have been undervalued and therefore literature written by women is often not studied in schools."

On history, it says: "Women have been so marginalized in history that considerable effort is needed on the part of history teachers to redress the balance."

The union also urges action to increase the number of women in senior posts in schools.

Mrs June Fisher, union vice-president and a head teacher, said: "Too many girls leave our schools with low career expectations. If job opportunities are available they are in the lowest paid jobs."

## Motorway fireball crash

### Man accused over 13 deaths

By Ian Smith

Thirteen people were killed in one of Britain's worst motorway accidents when a speeding petrol tanker plunged into a line of stationary traffic approaching roadworks. Preston Crown Court was told yesterday.

Straddling a Ford Fiesta carrying a couple and four children, the tanker used the crushed vehicle as a sledgehammer to mangle seven other vehicles under a bridge on the M61 last year.

In just seven seconds at 70 mph, the tanker, driven by a 25-year-old man, crushed or fatally injured in the ensuing fireball, Mr John Rowe, QC, said for the prosecution.

The tanker driver, Mr David Dawson, aged 25, of Warwick Close, Bury, Lancashire faces two specimen charges of causing death by reckless driving on October 28. Victims named in the charges are Mr Maurice Nutter, aged 74, of Ennerdale

Road, Leigh, Lancashire, and Mr Richard Wainwright, of Chester Avenue, Little Lever, Bolton. With Mr Wainwright were his wife, Jan, aged 30, sons aged 10 and nine and nephews aged 14 and nine. The family were on a day trip to Blackpool.

So severe had been the impact that the family's car was telescoped into a four foot high metal coffin.

Mr Rowe emphasized that the trial was not an attempt to find a scapegoat.

But what else, he asked, could account for the tragedy other than Mr Dawson being heedlessly and recklessly unmindful of the warning signs.

Describing events which led up to the crash, Mr Rowe said traffic was funnelled into two lanes of the three-lane motorway at 1pm on a sunny autumn day.

Flashing signs first instructed vehicles to slow to 60 mph and then 30 mph; police boards warned of repair

work ahead. In hospital, three weeks after the crash, Mr Dawson told police he followed motorway instruction signs and was driving at only 30mph.

Measurements later showed his vehicle had travelled 230 feet after the initial impact at speeds estimated by marks gouged in the road at between 50-59mph.

Mr Steven Neild, a lorry driver, described how in his mirror he saw the tanker coming up fast. "I thought 'he's not going to stop'."

"He just ran into the back of the last vehicle in the line of standing traffic."

Mr Adrian Page said when he jumped from his lorry to give assistance, he saw the tanker driver running towards the verge, his hair singed and his sleeves and trousers were in flames. He appeared dazed, asked what had happened and said: "It wasn't my fault, was it?"

The trial continues today.

## 'Love spells' lead to court

The head of a dating agency claimed he was a clairvoyant who could cast spells to make a husband give up his mistress, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Jonathan Beale, aged 39, said he could help Mrs Barbara Bird save her marriage, but in fact he managed to obtain more than £4,000 dishonestly from her, Norwich Crown Court was told.

Mr Richard Daniel, for the prosecution, said Mr Beale promised Mrs Bird, of Old Ketton, Norwich, that he would put a magic spell on her husband forcing him to stop seeing his mistress, and charged her for doing it.

Mr Daniel said Mr Beale, of Vale Green, Norwich, "cynically and systematically manipulated Mrs Bird and dishonestly extracted her modest

savings. When they ran out, she began to borrow from her 80-year-old mother."

Mr Daniel said Mrs Bird told Mr Beale that her husband Alan, who was also her business partner in a model railway shop, was seeing another woman, Mrs Christine Dalooze Molteni.

Mr Beale said he had looked into the future and seen that her husband would return. He then charged her £10.

Mr Beale later claimed that Mrs Dalooze Molteni was a witch and had put a death spell on Mrs Bird. He charged £360 to counteract it.

On another occasion he said his telepathic powers had revealed Mrs Dalooze Molteni was bankrupting her business and had put a "good fortune" spell on herself. He again charged Mrs Bird to counter-

act them. Mr Daniel said the most serious charge came when he offered to cast a magic spell on Mrs Bird's husband, making him leave his mistress. Mr Beale warned Mrs Bird that, unless she agreed, her husband would go mad and would be admitted to a mental hospital.

Mr Daniel said that Mr Beale told police he could offer services on an "occult" level. He said he charged between £150 and £2,000.

Mr Beale denies 12 charges, six under the Fraudulent Mediums Act, 1951, accusing him of acting as a fraudulent medium with intent to deceive by claiming he could use powers of telepathy and clairvoyance. The other six involve obtaining property by deception from Mrs Bird.

The trial continues today.

## Clash on paintings

### '£30' works made £88,000

Mrs Penelope Luxmoore-May, a magistrate, was horrified when she discovered two oil paintings she was told were worth only £30 fetched £88,000. She had sold them seven months earlier for £900, thinking she had a bargain, the High Court was told yesterday.

The paintings, a wedding present 37 years ago, had been gathering dust in her hallway for years and were in danger of being thrown away.

Spinks, the London art dealers, paid the record sum for the paintings of foxhounds at Sotheby's, which said the works were by George Stubbs.

Mrs Luxmoore-May, aged 66, of Burnfield House, Chapel Hill, Dunstons, Surrey, is claiming damages for the

balance of more than £86,000. The court was told that in July 1985 she went to Messinger May Baverstock, the art experts in Guildford, Surrey, for their opinion on the paintings.

She claims she was told they were worth between £30 and £50 for the two. But at auction the next month they fetched more than £900 and, after the agreed 10 per cent commission was paid, she went home with £840.

Mrs Luxmoore-May said she was happy until she learnt later that the purchasers had sold the paintings to Spinks for £88,000 in March 1986.

She claims the experts were negligent and in breach of an oral agreement to value the paintings correctly. But Mes-

senger's deny negligence, or breach of duty, or that the paintings are by Stubbs.

Mrs Luxmoore-May admitted that she did not have a "good eye" for paintings and she did not like foxhounds. She sold the paintings after being told that they might be worth a few pounds.

Mr John Bowers, for Mrs Luxmoore-May, told Mr Justice Simon Brown that his client had put a reserve of £40 on the paintings at auction and was not told there had been a bid of £800 the day before the auction.

The eventual sale price was about 100 times more than she received and 2,200 times more than the original estimate.

The hearing continues today.

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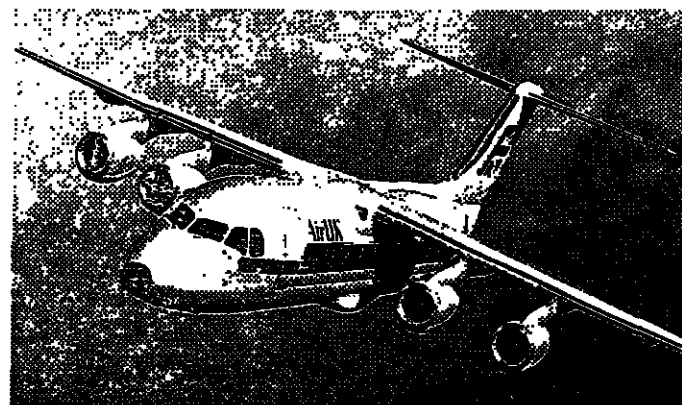
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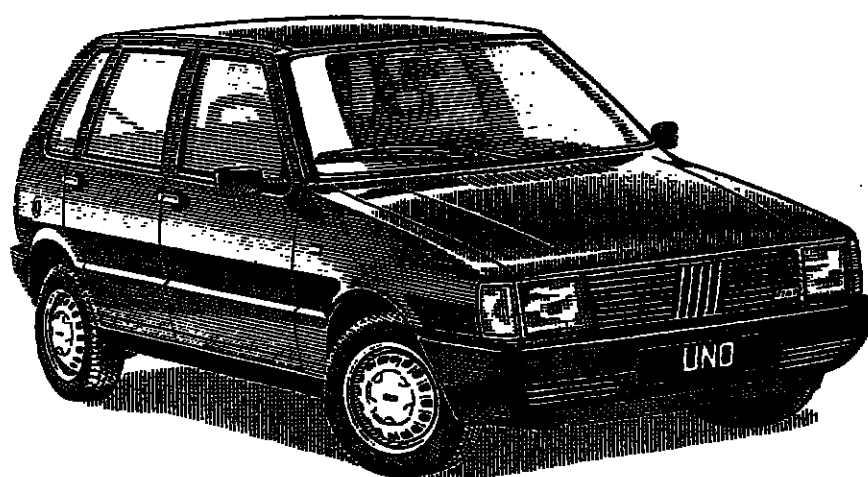
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## Accused may be obliged to disclose defence in advance

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Defendants may be obliged to disclose their case in advance to the prosecution if proposals now being considered by a Home Office working party become law.

The working party was set up to consider proposals to end a suspect's right of silence.

The idea, a fundamental shift in the burden of proof which now rests on the prosecution, has been canvassed in a consultation paper issued by the working party.

It is being proposed as one way to tackle the suspect's right of silence between charge and trial. It would end the so-called "ambush" defence and extend the advance disclosure provisions in the Criminal Justice Act, 1987, brought in for complex fraud cases.

A second option under consideration is for some kind of pre-trial preparatory hearing, similar to the one in force

for fraud trials under the same act, or for a system of judicial questioning, as suggested by the Criminal Bar Association.

If the defence fails to provide an outline of its case at such a pre-trial hearing, or departs from the outline at trial, this can attract adverse comment and inferences from the jury. Under Scottish judicial examination, the prosecutor puts questions to the accused in front of a judge.

According to recent comments from Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, the working party is bound to go further than tackling the right to silence under police questioning and to recommend changes also to the suspect's right of silence at trial as well as before it.

Mr Hurd has said changes "will take close account" of proposals in Northern Ireland. Yesterday the Home Office

said the working party would consider "wider proposals".

Ms Madeleine Colvin, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, yesterday said the council regarded some kind of pre-trial system of questioning as "worth considering".

However such a system would have to be strictly controlled to ensure the prosecution did not go on "fishing" expeditions for further evidence, she added. There would also need to be safeguards to ensure suspects had a lawyer.

The council opposed any other measure which went fundamentally against the right of silence.

She said Mr Hurd's statement that the proposals would take close account of the Northern Ireland proposals amounted to "pre-judging the working party". The Northern

Ireland proposals will end the so-called "right of ambush", by which the defendant can introduce a new line of defence at trial and neither the judge nor the prosecution can comment on this.

They will also mean that once the prosecution has established a case to answer the accused should be warned he will be called to give evidence and if he refuses to do so the court may draw inferences.

The Home Office working party, on which comments are invited by the end of this month, asks if it is desirable to tackle the right to silence under police questioning and at the same time the right of silence at trial.

Again, failure to answer can be commented on at trial and be the subject of inferences by the jury but may not be used to corroborate other evidence.

## The final touch of autumn



Mr John Keat from Slough Corporation making last-minute adjustments to his display of chrysanthemums at the Royal Horticultural Society's late autumn show, which is open today and tomorrow at the Horticultural Halls, Westminster (Photograph: Marc Aspland).

## Liverpool fan denies he carried a knife

By Paul Vallely

Two more Liverpool football supporters appeared before a Belgian judge in the Heysel stadium trial yesterday and admitted they were in the melee from which thousands of supporters fled, causing 39 people to be crushed to death. But both denied any part in the violence itself.

Gary Cooper, aged 25, a tool hire company manager, said he did not hit anyone and could not remember throwing anything. He said he had been drinking but was not drunk.

Mr Cooper, one of 24 English fans accused of manslaughter as a result of the riot before the 1985 European Cup final, denied claims by witnesses that he was carrying a knife.

At the start of the third week of the trial in Brussels the court saw video film of Mr Cooper on the terraces just before the tragedy. But Mr Cooper, from London, said he did not take part in any charge towards the Italian fans.

"I went to this game with no intent. It is just not me to commit any violence," he said.

David Giles, aged 34, the second fan, agreed that video film showed him among Liverpool fans moving around the terraces but said: "Everybody was just running everywhere. I didn't know what was going on."

"I had no intention of getting into any trouble at all." The case continues tomorrow.

## Private bids may save Settle rail line

By Peter Davenport

Detailed evaluation of private bids for the Settle-Carlisle railway, which is threatened with closure, is to begin between British Rail and the firm of merchant bankers handling the sale.

Several proposals to secure a future for the 72 miles of track running through the Yorkshire Dales and the Vale of Eden were received at the offices of Lazard's before the noon deadline for bids expired yesterday.

Mr Michael Roberts, the director handling the sale, would not disclose the

exact number of bids but said the interest shown was higher than expected.

"The bids are all very different and complex and we will now begin a detailed evaluation with the British Rail board", he said.

It is likely that a shortlist of the proposals thought most likely to have a chance of success will be drawn up prior to further discussions with the bidders. It could still be several months before the fate of the line is known.

There has been an intense campaign to

preserve the route, arguably the most dramatic in the country, since British Rail announced its intention to end services along the route two years ago, citing annual losses of about £1 million.

Although rail fares nationally are soaring, many in North Wales are to be reduced by one-third from next week in an attempt to win back passengers. British Rail has taken the decision to try to stop the drift of customers to the roads. Services will be increased by 20 per cent from next May.

### Abta conference

## Holiday charters 'must get priority'

By Shona Crawford Poole, Travel Editor, Jerusalem

Holiday charters have a better claim on scarce air traffic resources than scheduled flights, Mr John Boyle, chairman of the Tour Operators' Council, said yesterday.

Before the opening of the Association of British Travel Agents' conference in Jerusalem, Mr Boyle said: "We do not see any reason why the mythical business traveller should be given priority over holiday makers. You could even say he [the holiday maker] was more important because he has saved up for it."

He called on the Government to decide on a policy for the allocation of "scarce air traffic resources over the South of England".

He said the Civil Aviation Authority had no idea what the situation was last summer.

It was "incredible" for the Government to blame greedy tour operators when charter flights dropped by 9 per cent last year.

Mr Jack Smith, president of

Abta, said: "The debacle of the air traffic control chaos this summer was just one example of how badly travellers had been treated."

"Abta is going on the offensive. We shall be lobbying strongly for improvements from governments and we will not be slow to criticize publicly those who persistently fail to meet the standards we expect."

"Never again will those responsible for ruining our clients' holidays be allowed to escape their responsibility."

Mr Boyle said the free market was not functioning to meet the rival demands of scheduled and charter airlines.

"We could put up a fairly substantial case that charters make more efficient use of scarce resources."

He said more than 40 per cent of seats on scheduled flights were "flying about empty" compared with fewer than 10 per cent on holiday charters.

## South Africa on list of venues for meetings

By Our Travel Editor

British travel agents may hold a conference in South Africa, Mr David Epstein, director general of Abta, told the Jerusalem conference. He said: "We do not want South Africa excluded from the list of potential venues".

The question of meeting in that country had been around for some time. "We are in the business of opening the world up; not of closing it down."

Palestinian and Arab League pressure on the association's members has halved attendance at the conference. Only eight per cent of Abta's travel agency members are present to confer with the tour operator airlines and others in Jerusalem to promote their wares.

Yesterday, on the eve of Israel's general election the

Jerusalem Post devoted a leading article to congratulating Abta's "action in courageously going through with the original plan" of holding its convention in the city.

Jericho, about 20 miles outside Jerusalem, where a woman and her two children were killed in a fire bombing of a bus on Sunday night, was ruled out of bounds by Israeli tourist officials for 70 Abta delegates planning an excursion in the area.

Authorities gave a high security presence as the reason for diverting the visitors to another attraction near by, St George's Monastery.

Security at the conference is tight, with armed guards and metal detector checks on delegates entering the Jerusalem convention centre.

## Verdict today on man who died during arrest

A verdict is expected today at the resumed inquest on Mr Clinton McCurbin, aged 24, who died from asphyxia while resisting arrest by two Wolverhampton police officers.

The final witness was Det Chief Supt David Cole, of West Mercia police, who, on the instructions of the Police Complaints Authority, carried out an independent investigation into the death.

Mr Cole told the jury at the Wolverhampton inquest that there had been a sparsity of information, despite appeals by the media for witnesses to come forward. There had been very little to assist the inquiry.

He had been unable to interview the two policemen involved, Constables Michael Hobday and Neil Thomas, because on the advice of their lawyers, who were present, they decided not to answer

questions. Mr Cole said that in August last year the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided to take no further action against the two policemen; that same month the Chief Constable of the West Midlands had decided to take no further disciplinary action against them.

Despite objections by Mr Ian Macdonald, QC, for the McCurbin family, the coroner decided he would allow the statement of Det Chief Insp Anthony Legg to be read to the jury although he was now in Hong Kong and could not be cross-examined. Mr Legg interviewed the policemen within two hours of the incident.

Mr McCurbin, of Bovey Court, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, died in Dudley Street, Wolverhampton, while resisting arrest on February 24 last year.

A man can expect to live on after retirement for an average of 13.2 years.

A woman for some 17 years.

These estimates are of course based on the past; life expectancy is still on the increase.

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retirement at 65. Though many people now choose to stop working earlier. (Some as early as 50).

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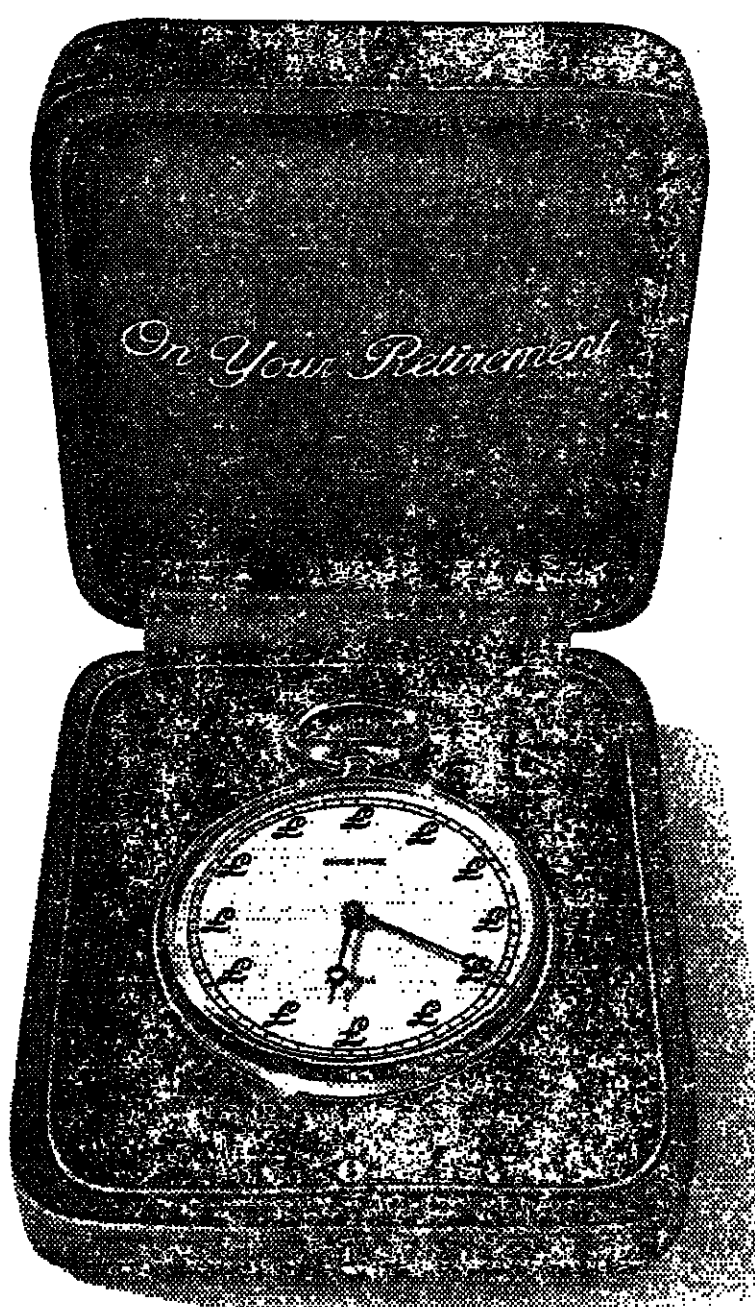
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## The human cost of crime

## Psychologists called in to tackle rise in stress among police

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Stress among the police has become so bad that a special unit has now been set up by the Home Office to deal with it.

The unit will be staffed by two psychologists, one of them a police officer, Superintendent Richard Cullen, to stimulate research, collate information, and spread knowledge of best practice.

The new service follows a feasibility study ordered by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, and backed by all three staff organizations for the police service.

When announcing the action against stress among the police, the Home Office published extracts from a letter by a police constable with 14 years' service which shows how much some officers identify with the victims of crime.

"I see the faces of the dead," he said, "I see the anguish on the faces of the relatives when I have gone to the house to tell

them that their loved ones have died in whatever circumstances. The faces of the children asking their mummy what the policeman wants.

"The little boy who drowned because the traffic was too heavy for me to get through quick enough to save him, the man who shot himself through the head with a shotgun, the old man who drowned himself because the council would not move him away from the noisy children.

"I remember them all. I see their faces. I feel their suffering. I feel the grief of their families. That is what I feel.

"That is why I fear wearing the police uniform. When I put it on I feel locked in, claustrophobic, frightened. Alone."

The PC has received counselling, as do an increasing number of officers.

Ominous statistics give the project urgency as days off through sickness, much of it due to stress, soar. Each officer has an average of 14 days off sick a year. The Police Federation

says 50 officers are assaulted every day. The number of premature retirements has more than doubled in five years.

Counselling is given to police who have had to use firearms, and officers in the Grampian region can obtain it to help them through the experience of dealing with bodies from the Piper Alpha disaster.

The need for counselling became starkly apparent after the Bradford football stadium fire.

As a result, officers were restored to duty sooner than might have been expected.

The acknowledgement of human vulnerability is changing the macho image of the police.

Mr Peter Hayes, deputy Chief Constable of South Yorkshire and secretary of a working party on stress in the service, said that officers were far more inclined to accept they could suffer from stress or anxiety.

## Fruit topping in high fashion



From Philip Somerville's collection: "Miranda" and, right, "Tribute to Covent Garden" (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Philip Somerville, one of London's leading millinery designers, launches his latest collection of hats for next summer in his Bloomsbury studio today. Somerville has created many of the dashing wide-brimmed styles worn by the Princess of Wales, but his confections are carried off with aplomb by other royal customers. Much of the impact of the Queen's new wardrobe by the couturier, John Anderson, which was seen for the first time on her recent state visit to Spain, can be credited to the stylish cornflower hat trimmed with a bow slotted through its jaunty saucer brim, designed for her by Somerville. Mrs

Thatcher has ordered several more wistful Somerville styles to match her wardrobe of Aquascutum coats and suits to be seen on her visit to Poland this week.

The exclusive Somerville couture line for summer 1989 to be shown today includes wide sombrero styles, many in Italian natural braided straw, mixed with finer sisal, and trimmed with raffia or velvet. Offbeat combinations of raffia, with different weaves and textures of straw look new in natural tobacco shades mixed with strong red, green, purple.

Tying in strongly with prevailing fashion seen in the recent international

ready-to-wear collections in Milan, London and Paris, Somerville's resort line is lavish in its ornamentation. Big brimmed straw hats are appliquéd with geometric modules, rimmed with big flowers, all of straw, or trimmed with big wooden beads. Many are in the style of the confections photographed here, featuring platters of fruit. Tiny caps with flyaway brims, Venetian tricorns and Breton hats with rippled wave-like edging of petersham ribbon in navy and cream on paributle straw, all endorse the strong nautical theme coming through for next season.

Ski fashion, pages 20 and 21

## Russian paintings alleged to be fakes

Nearly 200 works that formed an exhibition celebrating an early twentieth century Russian artist are fakes, according to two New York dealers.

The works, said to be by Mikhail Larionov, were seized after an exhibition at the Musée Rath in Geneva last April. They have been placed in custody until a Swiss court decides on their status.

There are fears that the group represents only a fraction of the total number of such fakes abroad.

Mostly "Rayonist" pastels (the style Larionov developed in reaction to the prevalent Italian "Futurism"), the group also includes ink drawings of heads, landscapes and views of Moscow.

Some have been bought by dealers in Stockholm, Montreal and New York. However, Rachel Adler and Ingrid Hutton, the New York

## SALE ROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland

Art Market Correspondent

dealers, felt the works dated as pre-1915 lacked energy and conviction. It is alleged four paintings contained pigments not used before 1942. Tests by the Musée Rath produced similar results.

Constance Lowenthal of the International Foundation for Art Research, a body that actively publicizes cases of faking and theft, said yesterday: "If these pictures are being made contemporaneously, the number of them could be infinite."

A Doulton tile panel of Puss in Boots, designed to cheer up children at St Thomas's Hospital in London, and removed from the site during demolition work in the 1970s, will shortly return to the hospital, after its purchase at Christie's, South Kensington yesterday.

Designed by William Rowe in 1902, and showing Puss presenting a dead rabbit to the king and queen, it featured in a nursery rhyme series by Doulton.

A pair of massive Qianlong censers took the failure rate at Christie's Chinese Export porcelain and works of art sale yesterday morning to 40 per cent of the total value of goods on offer. They had been the property of the late Alfred de Rothschild and were up for sale by the Hon Mrs Strutt with an estimate of £70,000.

A leather-bound album of 66 Anglo-Chinese paintings in ink, watercolour and gouache depicting gardens, landscapes, flowers, butterflies and portraits sold for four times its estimate, at £17,600 to the London dealer, Marchant.

## Yard uses Saatchi in campaign

Scotland Yard has recruited Saatchi and Saatchi, the advertising agency, to spearhead a £400,000 drive against street crime. The campaign in London's 16 crime black spots will be boosted by extra beat police.

The agency, which helped to put Mrs Thatcher in power, has coined the slogan: "Give the Long Arm of the Law a Hand" and the campaign appeals to the public to be the eyes and ears of the police during November.

Sir Peter Imbert, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has authorised 30,000 extra hours of overtime for the "safer streets" campaign.

Scotland Yard research has found that 60 per cent of London street crime is committed in 16 police divisions where, on average, 28 people are mugged or attacked each day. They are: Brixton, Carter Street, Ealing, Hackney, Hammersmith, Harrow Road, Holloway, Hounslow, Kilburn, Notting Hill, Peckham, Tottenham, Stoke Newington, Streatham, Wembley and West Ham.

## Rough justice for victims of violence

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Crime victims are being denied information and treated unjustly by the criminal justice system, the National Association of Victims Support Schemes, says today.

Victims of violent crime are not being told about the prosecution of the offender or the outcome of the trial, the association's annual report says.

Nor are they given the opportunity to ask for compensation orders, so few such orders have been made by the courts.

"Often victims have learnt the result of their case from the local paper", the report says.

Miss Helen Reeves, director of the association, known as Victim Support, said: "The criminal justice system is unjust to victims as long as it denies them information."

Leaflets for victims issued by the Home Office were still not reaching enough of them, she said. Victims referred to support schemes have increased from 125,691 in 1984/85 to 328,174 in

1987/88. To help meet demand for support to victims, the numbers of volunteers increased by 29 per cent over 1986-87.

There are more than 360 support groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, with nearly 10,000 people working voluntarily as visitors and members of committees.

Victims talking about the effects of crime said: "We were so shaken after it happened, we couldn't talk to anyone" and "I am awake all night, and every creak is someone downstairs."

The report says its volunteers helped a victim of a knife attack apply for Criminal Injuries Compensation.

She received £1,200 and said she would not have been able to do it without their help.

In another case, a family had £200 stolen from their gas meter. A support group negotiated with the gas board and the then Department of Health and Social Security which took responsibility for the debt.

Violence at work  
Government says employers must act

By Roland Rudd, Employment Affairs Reporter

The Government is planning to enforce recommendations to fight violence at work if employers do not act to reduce the risk of verbal abuse, threats or assaults on people who deal with the public in the course of their jobs.

The warning came as the Health and Safety Executive yesterday published a new report which shows evidence of violence in many sectors of employment.

Employers are being urged to tackle the problem by introducing systematic soundings at all levels and recording and classifying violent attacks so that preventive measures can be taken.

The report contains nine case studies showing the action taken by various organizations to reduce risks to employees. It suggests a framework that all companies can use to eliminate the problem.

Mr Patrick Nicholls, Under Secretary

of State for Employment, said: "This Government has always given a high priority to crime prevention. People have a right to be able to work in safety. This new research is a positive step in our efforts to crack all types of crime."

If the recommendations are not implemented the Health and Safety Executive yesterday said the Government would not hesitate in enforcing the measures by law.

The report says prevention of violence at work often fails because it is not properly implemented. Monitoring is also essential because it allows effective measures to be sustained and less effective ones to be replaced or modified.

A method for reporting incidents is also recommended.

In a case study of nine organizations only one, Cleveland Transit's buses,

introduced a preventive measure — in the form of bus screens — which was effective and acceptable to the workforce, the report found.

British Rail, whose decentralized structure makes it difficult to co-ordinate information about violent attacks, is criticized for recording only more serious incidents involving criminal or near-criminal actions.

The report said the work of the transport police, local area management and various occupational safety bodies should be co-ordinated and a new means of recording assaults be introduced.

The London Ambulance Service, whose crews are assaulted most in the health service, has introduced a training scheme to make its workers more aware so that they behave in a way which reduces the risk of violence.

## Data searches put off by high fees

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

High search fees charged by organizations and companies are putting many people off applying for their records under the Data Protection Act, according to a survey published today.

The survey, undertaken by the Campaign for Freedom of Information to mark the first year of the Act, found that 14 of the 25 organizations in the survey charge £10 the maximum permitted access fee.

Ten asked for a separate £10 fee for every separately registered computer system searched. "Some computer users give such limited information about the types of record systems they use that applicants can have little idea which systems might contain information about them."

"Their only option may be to ask for searches of all, or most, of the systems. This involves paying a separate non-returnable fee — frequently £10 — for each search."

Even when a formal application is made and the fee paid, some computer users are failing to give access, the report says. The researcher for the Campaign sent formal

applications and fees totalling £70 to four organizations. "Two of them not only failed to reply within the 40-day time limit laid down by law but had still not provided access at the time this report went to press."

"At the time of writing, no reply had been received from the Police National Computer 31 days after making the application. No reply had been received from Exeter University, although the application was made 144 days previously."

But the report says some computer users go out of their way to help applicants by producing simple and well explained guides to the information they hold and by keeping fees down.

Four of the surveyed organizations charged a single £10 fee per applicant, three kept fees to £5 or less and four allowed free access to at least some of their records.

The report recommends that computer users extend the right of access under the Data Protection Act to cover all personal records they hold, regardless of whether they are on computer or paper files.

## Reform sought on renewal of leases

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Hundreds of thousands of business property tenants have a statutory right to stay in their premises when the lease runs out, the Law Commission says today. But defects in the law make it difficult for many to get leases renewed, it says in a consultation paper.

The commission calls for suggestions to improve the procedure for business tenants under the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 and to clarify some of the "19 points of difficulty" it has identified with the law.

On the whole the Act is working well two decades after it was last reviewed, the commission said. But "it is nevertheless clear that there are some matters causing concern to the users of the act which could be reformed."

One problem is that a tenant of a shop, office, warehouse or factory must start court proceedings to guarantee his or her rights and there is waste of money and court time. More than 16,000 cases are started a year, but fewer than 3,000 go through to final judgement, granting a new tenancy, because most are

settled beforehand. Second, new leases are granted at a full-market rent. By acting before the landlord a tenant may be able to gain an extra six months at an outdated low rent.

A third problem can arise if a tenant has one lease on two adjoining properties, each belonging to a different landlord. One landlord may never be able to end the lease.

Should the Act allow a landlord to regain possession of part only of the property left? the commission asks.

Mr Trevor Aldridge, the law commissioner in charge of the review of the act, said: "The lease renewal procedure applies to every size of business, from the corner shop to the major public company."

"The terms on which a new lease is granted can fundamentally affect the survival of a business, but it is only fair to landlords that they receive what the property is then worth." Comments on the paper are invited by March 31, 1989.

Part 11 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, Law Commission Working Paper, No. 111 (Stationery Office: £5).

## Govan by-election

## Labour academic backs SNP policies

By Kerry Gill

One of Scotland's most prominent international academics yesterday announced that he would support the Scottish National Party during the Govan by-election campaign in spite of belonging to the Labour Party.

Professor Christopher Harvie, professor of British and Irish Studies at the University of Tübingen in West Germany, said he could no longer assent to the terms imposed on Scotland by membership of the United Kingdom.

Professor Harvie said: "I have had enough of Scotland being the invisible nation of Europe — discounted and discarded whenever decisions

are taken because we have no independent political power or influence in Brussels."

If the nationalists won next week's by-election, he said, there would be a political earthquake that would shake Mrs Thatcher.

Professor Harvie, who backs the SNP call for an independent Scotland playing a full part in the EEC, said Scots were living in an "elective dictatorship" as a sacrificial minority.

He said his stand could lead to him being expelled from the Labour Party after 26 years as a member.

His intervention adds intellectual weight to a campaign which has concentrated on basic and largely local issues

such as unemployment and the community charge. Whether the constitutional comments of a leading academic will cause ripples of debate to spread through the public houses of Govan is another matter.

Labour appeared unruffled over Professor Harvie's virtual defection. Mr Bob Gillespie, the Labour candidate, said the people of Govan had never heard of him.

Mr Frank Dobson, MP, the shadow leader of the House of Commons, yesterday produced a new report, *The State of the Nation*, analysing the effects of Conservative government in Scotland since 1979. The report said that crimes of violence had in-

creased by 83 per cent, homelessness had doubled, unemployment had risen by 85 per cent and the average earnings gap between Scotland and the South-east had increased hugely.

Mr David Steel, the former Liberal leader, and Lord Jenkins, leader of the Social and Liberal Democrats in the Lords, arrived in Govan in an attempt to boost the campaign of Mr Bernard Ponsbury, the Democrats' candidate.

General election, June 1987: B Millan (Lab), 24,071; A Ferguson (SDP/All), 4,562; Mrs J R Gorman (C), 4,411; F McCabe (SNP), 3,851; D Chalmers (Comm), 237. Lab majority: 19,509.

## DIAMOND SERVICE

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14.15	15.05	12.50	13.40
17.00	17.50	15.40	16.30
20.00	20.50	18.40	19.30

\*Mondays dep. 06.45 arrive 07.25. Other times are Monday-Friday.

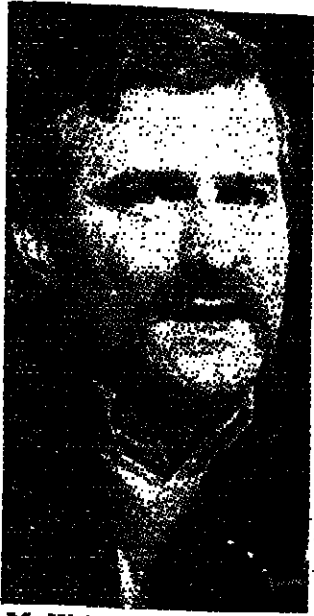


## BRITISH MIDLAND

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# Strategic shipyard blow strikes the heart of Solidarity



Mr Walesa: Workers rallied after his call to occupy site.

From Richard Bassett  
Warsaw

The closure of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk not only destroys the flagship of the Solidarity movement but also attempts to close a vital chapter in the tortured relations between workers and the communist authorities.

The chapter opened bloodily in December 1970, when workers from the Lenin shipyard were fired on by police after they had marched to party headquarters to protest against price rises.

Their deaths became a powerful symbol of the struggle of workers against injustice and repression. It was later enshrined in a 140 ft-high monument which stands outside the shipyard's main entrance.

The Lenin shipyard itself is

also such a symbol, which is one reason why the authorities are so delighted to close it. It was here in 1980 that workers on one hot August morning failed to start work on the early shift. They had been met by three boys sent into the yard carrying leaflets demanding the reinstatement of Anna Walentynowicz, a crane driver who had been sacked for opposing the management.

There was a spontaneous march within the yard, which became a disorderly mass meeting in the open air. The manager, standing on a bulldozer, was persuading the workers to return to work when an unemployed electrician named Lech Walesa was hoisted over the shipyard fence by his friends.

He jumped on the bulldozer to face the manager. Seizing his chance, he turned round

and spoke to the astonished workers, calling for occupation of the site.

There were tears, more workers joined the crowd, and Solidarity, the first free trade union in the Communist world, was born.

The Lenin shipyard was invested with a special significance which continues to this day. It was a strike by its workers which, in November 1980, forced the Government into some form of compromise. The striking shipworkers' opposition to martial law then resulted in tanks breaking down the shipyard's main entrance, another symbolic action.

Inevitably, in May this year, as prices rose and living standards were eroded, the Lenin shipyard was once again to the fore of the wave of strikes.

The Government, employing divide and rule tactics, isolated the shipyard, forcing its workers into a dignified submission with promises of reform.

In September, another wave of strikes revealed how little progress such reforms had made, and the high level of Solidarity's credibility.

The Lenin shipyard, for the second time in six months, was sealed off by thousands of riot police. Scores of Gdansk residents took every opportunity to penetrate the police line. The strike ended only when the Government offered to sit down with the opposition for round-table talks.

Those talks appear to have been a manoeuvre to buy time. The Government says the shipyard is unprofitable. Last year it lost \$5.5 million (£3.2 million). It also required

more than \$18 million in subsidies. It managed to produce only nine ships in the past 12 months, compared with 24 in 1979 and 36 in 1978.

The workforce numbers 14,000. About 1,000 workers will be absorbed by the Northern shipyard which lies next to the Lenin shipyard. The authorities also announced that the closure would not take place until December 1, but by then, some of those who had been employed will have been able to fill vacancies elsewhere in Gdansk. Official sources say there are 30,000 vacancies in the Warsaw district.

Yesterday's announcement was strategically timed on the eve of the Catholic Peace Day of All Souls. Workers of the shipyard cannot be organized until tomorrow.

Had the authorities announced their plans earlier, it would have been possible for Solidarity to organize a strong response; possibly a wave of strikes which might persuade Mrs Thatcher, who arrives here tomorrow, to postpone her visit.

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Polish Prime Minister, said yesterday that the closure of the Lenin shipyard was only the "first of many such closures necessary for the restructuring of the economy".

However, he and all those in the ruling Communist Party, who despise Solidarity, will be congratulating themselves over the next few days. Less than 24 hours after they have liquidated the most important centre of opposition to their rule, the most charismatic Western leader arrives on an official visit.



Mr Rakowski: Closures "to restructure the economy".

## Jericho killings tip the balance on eve of poll

## Right gains lead as Israelis react to bombing of bus

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The death of a young Jewish woman and her three children in a Palestinian petrol bomb attack on Sunday is likely to give the Israeli right-wing the extra support it needs to win the general election today.

With final polls showing the two main blocks running neck and neck, the signs are that the tragedy at Jericho will persuade more floating voters to choose Likud and its right-wing partners. It is also likely to motivate the traditional apathy of right-wing voters.

Although political speeches and polls are prohibited for 24 hours before an election, the stark events of the tragedy inevitably concentrated public attention on the security problem which has dominated the campaign.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the

Prime Minister and Likud leader, and Mr Shimon Peres, his Labour rival, just had time before the start of the ban to express their horror at what had happened and to promise revenge.

Their remarks, despite their very different approach to the Palestinian problem, were almost identical, proving that it was vital for both sides to be seen taking the toughest line.

Mr Shamir, who wants to retain control of all the occupied territories, said: "The murderers will be punished and their murderous intentions eradicated." The attack proved that the perpetrators were only interested in murdering and burning as many Jews as possible, Mr Shamir said.

Mr Peres, who wants to try

to open a dialogue with the Arab side and is prepared to surrender some land for peace, was just as firm. He vowed that the perpetrators would be caught and that terrorism would be fought to the bitter end.

In an effort to prove that his Labour party is just as tough as the right, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, yesterday asked the military courts to consider imposing the death penalty on those convicted of the attack.

Two suspects were arrested yesterday and according to Mr Rabin had confessed their participation. Others were certain to be caught, he said.

With a Palestinian general strike called for today "to mark the day when Israeli voters decide between peace and war", hundreds of extra troops have been drafted into the occupied territories. In addition, the West Bank and Gaza Strip are to be isolated by military roadblocks.

The aim is to make sure that voting is allowed to take place without Arab demonstrations. Polls are due to close at 8 pm GMT, and the result should be known by early tomorrow morning. Even if the right block does have a majority, however, it will be some time before deals can be struck with the minor parties to form a coalition.

In the event of a dead-heat, as happened in 1984, Mr Peres has said he would be prepared to join another national unity government provided it was ready to negotiate for peace. Mr Shamir, however, has said that he has no intention of ever going into government again with Mr Peres.

## Fear that led to four deaths

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

As the sun went down behind the Mount of Olives yesterday, four more victims of the Arab-Israeli conflict were buried in a grave overlooking the Jordan Valley where they were killed the day before.

Mrs Rachel Weiss, aged 26, was one of the 18 children of an orthodox rabbi whose family has lived in Jerusalem for 10 generations. Like her three children, who died with her, she was a Jewess the most radical Palestinian nationalist would accept had every right to live in the country.

The bus ambush which killed her and her children was laid over the road down the Jordan Valley twists past a banana grove before heading across a dry wadi into Jericho.

The bus was nearing the end of its journey from Tiberias. It was pitch dark, although the lights of an army Jeep could be

seen ahead. Then the Jeep jiggled through the stones of an unmarked road block. Less than a minute later, the big bus itself picked up the rocks in its headlights and slowed to negotiate a way through them. As it did so the petrol bombers struck.

One at least of five bombs exploded inside the vehicle, near the middle. The driver tried to hurry on into the town, but after a couple of hundred yards he realized the fire was out of control and stopped. The 22 passengers immediately began to escape.

In the back seat, however, Mrs Weiss covered in terror, holding her 10-month-old baby, Ephraim, and with Nathaniel, aged three, and Raphael, aged two, pressing against her. She seemed convinced that Arab terrorists were waiting outside to gun

them down and refused to leave what she thought was safety. Her husband did escape.

One passenger, Mr Samal Leiveld, went back to try to save them. He said he had heard screaming and went inside into very dense smoke.

"I started moving towards the back where I heard a woman screaming. I found her sitting in the back. I grabbed her by the hand and told her to come with me. I think she had a baby in her arms and another child at her side. The woman resisted. She said she wasn't ready to come and screamed: 'I have a baby. What about the baby?'"

"I tried again, and told her to come with me, but she continued to resist. I understood that I couldn't stay any longer, and with the last of my strength I left."



Mourners weeping at the funeral procession in Jerusalem of Mrs Rachel Weiss and her three children, killed in Sunday's petrol bomb attack on a bus.

## Voters must pick from a rich array of parties

The 2,894,267 eligible Israeli voters, of whom around 320,000 are Arab and 27,000 others are not Jewish, vote today to elect 120 members for the 12th Knesset. Of the voters 54,270 live in settlements in the occupied territories.

The average age of Arab voters is considerably lower than that of Jewish voters. About 58 per cent of Arabs are in the 18-24 age group compared with 39 per cent of Jews. At the same time 16 per cent of the Jews are aged over 65 and only 6 per cent of the Arabs are.

The number of native-born Israelis is 44 per cent, which is 5 per cent more than in 1984.

They will have a choice of 27 different parties to choose from of which 12 held seats in the outgoing Knesset. Three parties, which have been represented until now, are not fighting this time.

One is Kach, which has been disqualified by the Supreme Court on racist grounds for campaigning to deport Arabs. Another is Morasha, because one of its two members is retiring and the other has joined another religious party. The third, Tami, representing Moroccan religious Jews, is not putting up a candidate. The number of voters has grown from 2,654,600 four years ago and of new voters 65,000 are Arab.

The official results will not be announced until up to three days after polls close this evening although initial results, which differ only slightly, will be known late tonight.

Soldiers began voting on Sunday at army bases but their

votes are counted a few days after the election.

The outgoing Knesset (1984 percentages in brackets):

Labour alignment: (34.9%) 44 members elected, including 6 Mapam members and one who later joined the Citizens' Rights Movement.

Yahad: (Ezer Weitzman Party) (2.2%) Three seats now merged with Labour.

Likud: (31.9%) 41 members elected.

Mapam: (United Workers Party) six members who split from Labour after 1984.

Tchias: (Pro-settlement and territory annexation) (4%) five members elected, including one

who later left to form Tzomet

Citizens' Rights Movement: (2.4%) five seats, including one from Labour and one from the Centre Movement

who both joined after 1984.

National Religious Party: (3.5%) four seats.

Communist Party: (3.4%) four seats.

Shas: (Orthodox Oriental Jews) (3.1%) four seats.

Centre Movement: (Liberals) (2.6%) three members elected, one of whom defected to CRM.

Progressive List for Peace: (1.8%) two members.

Agudat Israel: (Orthodox non-Zionist) (1.7%) two members.

## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Hostage says US stopped release

West Beirut - Terry Anderson, the American journalist aged 41 and the longest-held Western hostage in Lebanon, marked his fourth birthday in captivity by accusing the US Government of sabotaging several initiatives in the past two years to end his plight (A Correspondent writes).

In a videotaped message released yesterday by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad, which kidnapped him here on March 16, 1985, Anderson said: "I've been very close to being released several times. But it seems that the US Government uses its influence to stop agreement. The effort to free three whales a few days ago and the President's thanks to the Soviet Union (is the) kind of co-operation and spirit necessary to bring this (hostage) situation to an end."

### Uganda Briton killed

Kampala (AP) - Unidentified attackers in Lira, 125 miles north of the capital, shot dead Mr Tony Ridgeway, aged 57, a British agricultural expert working on a World Bank project, the British High Commission here said yesterday. In a separate attack, gunmen killed 19 Ugandans, including 13 soldiers travelling in a military convoy in the north. Mr David Pearce, the Deputy British High Commissioner, said a briefcase was apparently all that was missing from Mr Ridgeway's house. It would be difficult to speculate on a motive until investigations were completed.

### Algiers 'rioters' freed

Algiers (Reuters) - President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria ordered yesterday the release of those arrested during bloody rioting in the country earlier this month. At the President's request the Justice Ministry has given instructions to public prosecutors to grant the prisoners provisional liberty. Officials have said 900 people were arrested during the riots and 159 were killed. The release was granted to mark the 34th anniversary of the Algerian armed revolt against French colonial authorities, the official news agency said.

### Attacker apologizes

Ankara - The right-wing escaped convict who made an assassination attempt on the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, on June 18, begged his forgiveness at his trial yesterday, saying he was mentally disturbed (Rasit Gurdilek writes). Kartal Demirag, aged 32, who insisted he had acted alone helped neither by a right-wing organization nor by accomplices, fired twice at Mr Ozal before his pistol jammed. Mr Ozal escaped with an injured thumb and the attacker was wounded and captured by guards.

## \$5m bail as Mrs Marcos denies charges

From James Bone  
New York

Mrs Imelda Marcos pleaded not guilty in a Manhattan court yesterday to charges that she and her husband, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, embezzled millions of dollars from the Philippines Government while he ruled the country.

Wearing an extravagant low-cut turquoise gown with puff-sleeves and black high-heeled shoes, Mrs Marcos denied the multi-million dollar racketeering charges. She was due to be fingerprinted and photographed at the Federal Court House later in the day.

Mrs Marcos was granted \$5 million (about £2.9 million) bail. But prosecution lawyers argued that as her property was subject to legal action by the Philippines Government it could not be used for surety.

Federal district judge John Keenan told Mrs Marcos to remain in the New York area while she tried to raise the

money elsewhere. If she cannot, she will have to reappear in court on Thursday.

Mr Marcos, aged 71, had his summons to court postponed until he can be examined by a court-appointed doctor because of concern that his health will not stand the 5,000-mile flight from Hawaii.

The Marcoses' illegal scheme allegedly began in 1972, when Mr Marcos was President, and continued after he was forced into exile in Hawaii in February 1986.

The indictment charges that the couple and eight accomplices, including Mr Adnan Kashoggi, the Saudi financier, embezzled more than \$100 million from the Philippines Government and used the money to buy three buildings in New York.

It also alleges that the former president fraudulently borrowed \$165 million from US banks to refinance the buildings and buy more property. The indictment charges that the

Marcoses demanded substantial bribes, kickbacks and gratuities in the form of cash payments and corporate stock in the Philippines. According to the indictment, these funds were transferred to bank accounts in Hong Kong, Switzerland, the US and elsewhere, avoiding the normal monetary controls of the Philippine Central Bank.

Among the accounts named are two at the Swiss Credit Bank in the names of William Saunders and Jane Ryan.

From 1965 to 1984, the Marcoses reported joint after-tax income of only \$1.1 million. The indictment gives no total for the amount they allegedly embezzled from government coffers but it states that between 1981 and 1983 they transferred \$105 million from the Philippines to buy three prestigious buildings in Manhattan.

The indictment also alleges that they defrauded Citibank, the Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles and a related mortgage company, of

more than \$165 million to refinance the three buildings and purchase another.

When the new Philippines Government sued Mr Marcos to return the money, he and his associates tried to conceal his interests in the property, the document says.

The Marcoses and their associates are charged with trying to frustrate the Philippines Government lawsuit by backdating deeds to show falsely that Mr Kashoggi had assumed ownership of properties belonging to Mr Marcos.

Mr Kashoggi is now the subject of more than 50 lawsuits. He denies any wrongdoing in the Marcos case.

The Marcoses could be sentenced to a maximum of 20 years in jail on the main racketeering charge. Prosecutors are also hoping to seize assets, including the Manhattan buildings, 28 bank accounts, a \$6 million art collection and holdings in companies, including Lei Investments Ltd of the Channel Islands.

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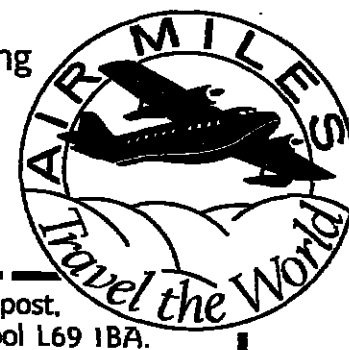


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Dukakis campaign spirits soar

# California offers ray of hope

From Charles Bremner  
San Jose

Governor Michael Dukakis, wearing his new mantle of old-fashioned liberal, roused student crowds at San Jose yesterday as Democratic staff dared contemplate the unthinkable — that they might just win California.

"George Bush wants the rich to get richer and turn that into law," said the governor, whose spirits have soared since opinion polls have shown him cutting into Vice-President Bush's lead.

"It's tightening up. You can sense it. You can feel it. You can taste it," he told the biggest crowds seen by a Democratic candidate in California for years.

Glenn Miller's "In the Mood", hammered out by a swing band, was a fitting theme for a campaign that has finally acquired the energy that its supporters had long given up hope for. Even yesterday's *Time* magazine poll, showing Mr Bush holding a 10-point lead, failed to dent the mood.

For his do or die final week of campaigning, Mr Dukakis decided to throw caution to the wind on Sunday and embrace the term "liberal", the tag which Mr Bush has vilified with overtones akin to lunatic or child murderer.

Mr Dukakis promised "competence, not ideology" in his convention address last summer and only two weeks ago, he was shunning the "L-word", telling Mr Bush: "If I had a dollar George for every time you used that label, I'd qualify for one of those tax breaks for the rich that you want to give away."

But as he slumped in the polls in recent weeks, senior Democrats attacked him for disowning one of the party's noblest traditions. This week he has embraced the title as an



Mr Dukakis and his daughter, Kara, enjoying the view from the train near Fresno during a whistlestop tour of California.

honour. "I'm a liberal in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and John Kennedy," he said.

Pressed at a news conference, he reluctantly conceded that this had also been the philosophy of President



Jimmy Carter and the failed candidacies of Mr George McGovern and Mr Walter Mondale, the bogyman waved daily by Mr Bush.

By finally coming clean with his own ideology, Mr Dukakis seems more at ease

and his staff hoped that for all the swing voters it might deter, it would encourage traditional Democratic voters who have become disillusioned with the Bush campaign. "We think the Democrats are coming home," said Mr Kirk O'Donnell, a senior Dukakis adviser.

California organizers and campaign donors on board the "Dukakis Victory Express", a special train that took the governor 300 miles up the state's Central Valley on Sunday, said the shirt-sleeved, crowd-rousing governor was what the Democrats needed weeks ago.

California organizers and campaign donors on board the "Dukakis Victory Express", a special train that took the governor 300 miles up the state's Central Valley on Sunday, said the shirt-sleeved, crowd-rousing governor was what the Democrats needed weeks ago.

"It's probably far too late," said one wealthy Beverly Hills contributor after California managers briefed the party's

VIP supporters as their coach clanked through the flat cottonfields. "Why the hell didn't they do this sooner?"

But yesterday, Mr Willie Brown, the Speaker of the California assembly and the state's most senior Democratic politician, delivered some of the harshest criticism that the governor has received from his own side.

Mr Dukakis was "the wrong kind of candidate for California", said Mr Brown, who is one of America's senior black politicians.

With its 26-million population, California wields the biggest clout in the electoral decision. The winner here takes all 47 electoral votes, one sixth of those needed for national victory. With their

backs to the wall, the Dukakis camp must win California and at least five big states in the Midwest if he is to have any chance of national victory. Mr Bush is far ahead in most smaller states across the West and the South of the country and he is leading in Texas, the number three state in the electoral tally. Only in New York, the second most populous, is Mr Dukakis leading.

Across California, campaign workers are making 70,000 telephone calls every night to find and win over "occasional voters".

It is one of the ironies of this campaign that in the most television-dominated state, the Democrats are pinning their hopes on old-fashioned door-to-door canvassing.

## Namibia misses target on independence move

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

After 22 years of guerrilla warfare and 12,000 deaths, the vast empty territory of Namibia was to have begun its transition to independence from South Africa today.

Instead, the four powers directly involved are still trying to resolve one of the basic issues. South Africa, which has administered Namibia since 1915, now looks likely to stay until early next year.

It was Pretoria, whose rule was declared illegal by the International Court of Justice 17 years ago, which proposed that it should begin withdrawal on November 1. The offer was part of a plan to resolve the Namibian and Angolan conflicts, and it depended on agreement being reached on a timetable for Cuba to withdraw its 50,000 troops from Angola.

As recently as October 9, when meetings between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, brokered by the US, produced an outline agreement, the November 1 target still looked possible. The Cuban timetable had been narrowed down to between 24 and 30 months, but further discussions have made no progress. South Africa wants a substantial proportion withdrawn in the early stages, a principle known as "front loading".

Government sources in Pretoria have insisted that South Africa is not to blame for the delay in Namibia beginning its transition to independence. The sources said that Pretoria was still waiting for an Angolan-Cuban response to the October 9 proposal.

The Cuban issue is linked to the future of the Angolan Unita rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi, who received direct military support from the South Africans until the latter pulled out of southern Angola at the end of August. Unita is

crucial to a final settlement. As long as Dr Savimbi's guerrillas remain active, the Marxist MPLA Government in Luanda is unlikely to be able to dispense with Cuban assistance.

Much of the recent African diplomacy of President Botha has been directed at trying to get African countries to put pressure on President dos Santos to end the civil war in Angola and share power with Dr Savimbi.

If that cannot be achieved, Pretoria wants to be confident that Unita would be able to survive without South African military assistance, which would effectively be cut off as soon as Namibia began its seven-month transition to independence.

Washington made intense efforts last week to bring the three protagonists together in Geneva today. Mr Chester

**● The Angolans and Cubans could be waiting for the outcome of the US election ●**

Crocker, the US mediator, was due to fly to Geneva last night, but US officials in Geneva said yesterday they had received no confirmation.

The Angolans and Cubans could be waiting for the outcome of the US presidential election. In the event of victory for Mr Michael Dukakis, his administration would probably end US aid to Unita. Angola would then feel more confident about losing Cuban military support.

If talks in Geneva go ahead this week, it will probably be because of intervention by Moscow. President dos Santos, who flew to Moscow before the weekend for an official visit, is likely to have

been urged by Soviet officials not to delay an agreement.

Britain was among Western countries which asked Moscow to use its influence to persuade him to show more flexibility. The Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, was called to the Foreign Office last week and asked to pass on a message.

The Soviet Union has shown a keen interest in ending the conflict, not least because of the drain on its budget of high levels of aid to both Angola and Cuba.

President dos Santos has also held talks in Prague, and is due in Rabat today for a meeting with King Hassan of Morocco. The King, formerly a supporter of Dr Savimbi, has played a discreet role in the Angola negotiations.

But the transition is unlikely to begin before the end of the year. Mr Eddie Amkongo, representative in Geneva of the South West Africa People's Organization, said that President Botha of South Africa had already delayed the start of the withdrawal until next year.

Further confirmation of this came yesterday when South African newspapers received a briefing from the Foreign Office in Pretoria, which said that an announcement will be made in Washington today on a revised date. The sources hinted that the process would start on January 1.

Although recognized by the United Nations as "the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people", Swapo is not a party to the talks.

In New York, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, said last Thursday that Namibia's independence was "long overdue", addressing a ceremony to mark what the UN has designated as a "week of solidarity" with Namibia.

The issues: Ecology

## Trees blur party lines

From Michael Binyon, Mt Hood National Forest, Oregon

They are felling Oregon's glory, trunk by trunk. The majestic old trees 6ft thick and soaring 200ft into the blue northern sky, have stood on these mountains since the discovery of America. Now they are cradling down in record numbers, fodder for the sawmills, disappearing at an equivalent of 86 football fields a day.

No issue arouses more anguish or political passion in this sparse, scenic state. Environmentalists are using every clause of state and federal law to halt the timber sales. Militants scuffle with the lumbermen or sabotage their machinery.

Saving the "old growth" has become a cause that overshadows the election and national politics, blurs party lines and divides the state legislature. In a ruggedly individual Republican state where the Democrats are steadily making gains, the environmental battle could be a deciding factor for either Vice-President George Bush or Governor Michael Dukakis.

Both are campaigning strongly as protectors of the environment on the West Coast. But in Oregon the candidates must tread carefully.

For the state is riven by a terrible dilemma: should it save the old trees or save the timber industry? Should it preserve the natural beauty that attracts tourists at the risk of killing the resource that still accounts for one in six jobs in Oregon? Neither Republicans nor Democrats know how to take advantage of the cruel choice: each lobby group has been able to recruit powerful friends in each party.

The environmentalists insist there is no real choice. The timber industry cannot survive at its present level, they say. A century ago, when the pioneers arrived, there were 31 million acres of virgin forest. Now only between 10 and 20 per cent are left and "clear-cuts" are spreading all over the mountains like ugly patches of mange.

The environmentalists predict that within 15 years the

timber industry will collapse. Already, many mills have closed, hurt by the 1980-82 depression in the housing market.

The timber industry, which sees the environmentalists as fanatics and blames them for politicizing the issue, insists it is using the forests responsibly, planting seedlings in all the clear-cut areas, and protecting the trees. It points out that already large areas of the forests are designated "wilderness", which means they cannot be touched. There are enough 600-year-old trees there to ensure their survival, they say.

But bodies such as the Oregon Natural Resources Council, a citizens' lobby



Mr Goldschmidt: Trying to keep the balance.

group that is leading the environmental fight, dismisses the loggers' arguments.

"They are mining the mountains. Who knows whether today's seedlings can cope with conditions in 80 years' time?" said Mr Andy Kerr, the council's director. "We have to save something for our grandchildren. Environmentalists, like misers, are hell to live with, but they make good ancestors."

His council has taken the battle into the voting booths by organizing a proposition — a local referendum — to give special protection to a dozen or more rivers. The issue will be decided on election.

The bitter battle has caught the state Government and the

National Forest Service in the middle. The solution can probably come only from Washington, which is why the local issue has implications for all America.

Congressmen from forest areas — which include the state of Washington, parts of California, Idaho and other Western states — determine the policy on timber sales. But America needs wood. The environmentalists say timber interests are so entrenched that only Congress can enforce conservation. The trees must be protected by Washington in the teeth of local opposition, much as civil rights were enforced on the South.

Governor Dukakis initially made a statement on the environment that seemed a decisive endorsement of conservation. He promised no further timber sales below cost, and immediate protection of old trees. But in Oregon jobs are at stake and the logging industry has clout.

A later statement marked a clear retreat to fudge and caution. He insisted that he does not support a ban on harvesting old trees; further study was needed and a balance had to be struck. Mr Bush has been even vaguer. Like many of the politicians in Oregon, he wants to satisfy both lobbies.

Governor Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat, is trying to keep the balance while pushing for retraining programmes in anticipation of the inevitable decline of the timber industry.

The brutal fact in Oregon is that its future — tourism, high-tech development dependent on attracting people to a pristine, undeveloped beauty — is in direct conflict with its past.

But the old way of life is not going without a fight. And there will be more battles to come in the high, cool forests, as clear-cuts pockmark the landscape and the lorries roll down every 15 minutes with their massive 200-year-old cargoes, victims not of nature but of politics and the world's insatiable need for wood.



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## Burma ends socialist curbs

Rangoon (AFP) — The Burmese authorities have freed the private sector from 26 years of rigid socialist economic policy and allowed foreign investment in an attempt to revive the country's ailing economy, Colonel Able, the military Government's Trade Minister, said here yesterday.

In a one-hour meeting, he told reporters that the Government had removed all restrictions prohibiting the private sector from undertaking internal and external trade. The main aim of the economic reforms, which included allowing foreign investment, was to alleviate the living conditions of the people

and to boost the co-operative and private sectors.

According to the state radio on Saturday, however, the Government has excluded tea, petroleum, natural gas, pearls and gems from a list of goods in which co-operative societies and private entrepreneurs will be permitted to trade.

A senior Burmese economic expert said the socialist system had been "totally thrown out of the window", and the liberalized policy would allow the private sector to engage in exporting and importing and to commission agencies previously restricted to state corporations.

Colonel Able said in-

centives would be provided for export entrepreneurs to ensure that they do not lose. Analysts interpreted this to mean that the Government was to provide indirect subsidies or price adjustments.

Giving an assurance that the Government's intentions were "very sincere", Colonel Able said that forthcoming laws would outline investment programmes and an equitable trading system beneficial to both sides. He added that an international chamber of commerce would be revived as a link between the Government and merchants.

Initial response to the Government's moves has been positive.



# "WATCH YOUR B\*O\*DY LANGUAGE"



*Playing host each year to 36 million people from all over the world is no easy task. Here, noted manwatcher Desmond Morris treats us to a light-hearted look at some of the deadly, but unintentional, gaffes that can so easily occur when cultures collide at Heathrow, the world's premier international airport. To find out more about the eye-pull, the ear-tug, and the celebrated Greek 'moutza', now read on....*

I'm never bored at airports. Quite the reverse. I visit them like other people go to the ballet. To a Manwatcher, there's nothing more fascinating than observing citizens of different countries mingling and exchanging body signals.

And nowhere is the performance so enjoyable as at Heathrow, the world's top international airport. Day and night they pour in, a cast of 36 million a year from every corner of the globe.

Where else but Heathrow could you hope to see Brazilians rubbing shoulders with Brahmins, Poles with Polynesians, Madagascans with Minnesotans and Neapolitans with Nepalese?



## Intelligence or stupidity? It depends whether you're Dutch.

Each nationality has its own language of posture and gesture. But since these body-lingos are often mutually incomprehensible, an innocent gesture made in an airport lounge may well be an unwitting insult.

Something in your eye? Think before you touch the lower lid. If a Saudi sees you, he'll think you're calling him stupid, but a South American senorita will think you're making a pass at her.

There is no greater insult you can offer a Greek than to thrust your palms towards his face. This gesture, called the 'moutza', is descended from the old Byzantine custom of smearing filth from the gutter in the faces of condemned criminals as they were led in chains through the city.

So vile is this insult that in Greece even the Churchillian Victory-V is taboo, as it looks like a half-'moutza'.

Thus the Cretan or Athenian traveller, ordering two teas in a Heathrow restaurant, will carefully reverse his palm and give the waiter two fingers in the best Harvey

Smith manner. With 22,600 orders for cups of tea open to misinterpretation every day, the wonder is the place functions at all.

It's so easy to give offence. Suppose a passenger asks at the Information Desk where he should go to pay his airport tax.

Now the good news is that at Heathrow, unlike many airports I could name, passengers don't pay any taxes. But just as the Information Assistant begins to say so, she is assailed by a tremendous itch and tugs at her earlobe.

Astonishing though it may seem, this simple gesture means five different things in five different Mediterranean countries.



In America this means 'A-OK'.



In France it means 'zero'.

Depending on his nationality, the Assistant has offered the passenger the following insult:

TO A SPANISH: 'You rotten sponger!'

TO A GREEK: 'You'd better watch it, mate!'

TO A MALTESE: 'You're a sneaky little so-and-so!'

TO AN ITALIAN: 'Get lost you pansy!'

Only a Portuguese (to whom the gesture signifies something ineffably wonderful) would hang around long enough to hear the answer.

Happily, I can report that BAA's information staff are trained in body language.

A Sardinian woman asks if it is easy to find a taxi at Heathrow. The answer she gets is a cheery British thumbs up. (Very likely from one of the 900 cabbies who serve the airport on an average day.) Immediately,

she clonks the unfortunate man with her handbag for making such a devastatingly obscene suggestion.

This is why, incidentally, it's not a very good idea to go hitch-hiking in Sardinia.

Isn't there at least one truly international gesture? Don't bet on it.

A Japanese asks an American passenger whether Heathrow has a luggage trolley service. It has. And as it happens, this service is not only first class, but FREE! So the Yank replies with the famous 'A-OK' ring gesture. But to the Japanese this signifies 'money' and he concludes there is a large charge for the service. Meanwhile, a Tunisian on-looker thinks the American is telling the Japanese that he is a worthless rogue and he is going to kill him.

The ring-gesture can have further meanings.

A Frenchman has just read a BAA advertisement. Glancing around the restaurant in Terminal 4, he remarks wonderingly to his wife, 'You know how much this airport cost the British taxpayer? Not a sou! And he makes the finger and thumb ring which to him means 'zero'.

Unfortunately, at the time he is glancing at a Colombian who is enjoying a fine Burgundy with his steak Bearnaise. The Colombian, enraged by the deadly obscenity which he assumes is directed at him, chokes on his wine and catches at his nose with finger and thumb.



The Punjabi Snake Tongue means 'you're a liar.'

This appalls a Syrian sitting opposite, who thinks the Colombian is telling him to 'go to hell!'

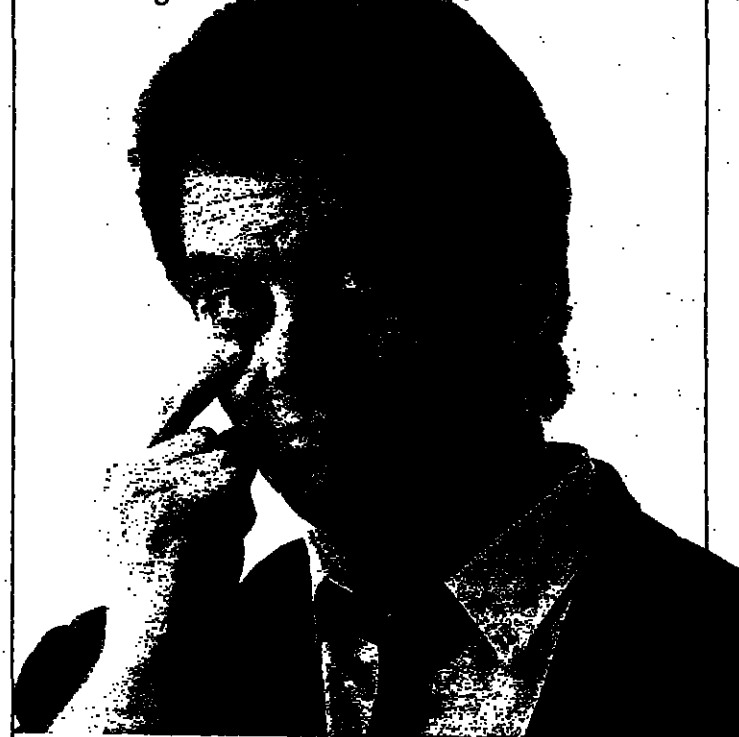
The Syrian is restrained with difficulty by his Greek colleague from getting up and punching the Colombian on the nose. Meanwhile the maitre d' hurries over and attempts to calm the situation with two out-thrust



In Japan it means 'money'. In Tunisia it means 'I'll kill you'.

palms. This of course is taken by the Greek to be a double-'moutza' and in his rage he promptly skewers the unfortunate man with his fish knife.

Of course I am exaggerating to make a point, but I do find it astonishing that Heathrow receives only 8 complaints per 100,000 passengers. Keeping the lid on this simmering rum-punch of international emotions must take every bit as much diplomatic skill as running the United Nations.



To a Saudi this is insulting. To a Florentine deeply flattering.

But even if you're never treated to such a choreography of misunderstandings, the Heathrow ballet is never dull.

Eyes peeled, next time you're there.

(And if you spot anything really unusual, like the South American Goitre Sign, or the Hawaiian Missing Bottle Waggle, do write and let me know.)

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# Murder of students sparks opposition protest in Sri Lanka

More than 100,000 people marched through Colombo yesterday demanding the resignation of the Sri Lankan Government and of President Jayewardene.

They were part of a funeral procession for a medical student, Pathmasiri Thirumawithana, who was killed with two other students, Mr Sumantha Panchinilame, son of the Chief Minister of the Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council, has been charged with their murders.

The victims were abducted from a bus stand in Ratnapura, 72 miles from Colombo, on October 22. They were killed and attempts were made to burn the bodies. The security forces buried the bodies but a magistrate ordered that they should be exhumed last Friday. Post-mortem reports revealed that they had been tortured.

Security sources said the three students had encouraged fellow students to boycott classes in October.

They were said to be closely linked to the extremist Sinhalese organization, the JVP, which has been blamed for more than 600 assassinations, mainly of government sup-

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

porters in the past 15 months. Mr Panchinilame, whose father is a key member of the Government, has been remanded until November 8. He had to be moved to a maximum security prison after prisoners at Welikade prison threatened to kill him.

His prompt detention surprised many political observers. They feel the Government

Colombo (AP) — The Foreign Ministry wants President Jayewardene to let it invite six British MPs to monitor the December presidential poll. The purpose of the visit would be mainly to confirm that the elections were fair.

was anxious to avoid a situation developing similar to that which occurred in September when the death in custody of a lawyer who had been assaulted by police, sparked widespread protests.

More than 300 Buddhist monks and about 200 Roman Catholic priests marched at the head of the funeral procession. Prominent trade union leaders of the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party also marched. However, most of the demonstrators were

youths. They shouted slogans, denouncing President Jayewardene and Mr Panchinilame as traitors and calling for their deaths.

Wearing red bands round their heads and on their arms, the marchers followed a circuitous route to reach the general cemetery at Kanatte. The students had requested that the procession be allowed to go via the city centre but police refused permission.

Bands of youths went from shop to shop in Colombo around midday asking shopkeepers to close up.

Meanwhile at Veyangoda, a railway passenger was killed yesterday when demonstrating students threw stones at the train. Most schools in the southern part of the island have been closed for the past three weeks after anti-government student protests.

● Guerrilla killed: In the Eastern Province, Indian troops were reported to have shot dead a regional leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam separatist group near Batticaloa yesterday. The man was identified only as Francis. The guerrillas have vowed to disrupt the provincial council polls on November 19.

## Gandhi fails to appease angry farmers



Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, standing with bodyguards before a giant portrait of Mrs Indira Gandhi and greeting hundreds of thousands of supporters at a rally in Delhi yesterday. The rally marked the fourth anniversary of the assassination of the former Prime Minister, his mother, by one of her bodyguards.

In a surprise move after Mr Gandhi had delivered a speech at the rally, the leader of the Indian Farmers' Union

ended a week-long sit-in (dharna) by his members in the centre of the capital and called for a nationwide programme of non-co-operation with the Government (Edward Gorman writes).

The farmers' leader, Mr Mahendra Singh Tikait, had clearly hoped that Mr Gandhi would use the rally of ruling Congress (I) supporters to announce concessions to his members.

"Only assurances that the Government was looking into the farmers'

problems were handed out," Mr Tikait said. "Even after a week of dharna by us here, Mr Gandhi did not feel it important to make even a small concession to the country's peasantry."

In his speech, Mr Gandhi said his Government would concentrate on providing jobs in rural areas. He said his Government had immeasurably strengthened the country, and he ridiculed moves by opposition leaders to unite to unseat him in next year's elections.

## Guerrillas reveal plan for Afghan coalition

Islamabad (AP) — Muslim guerrilla leaders announced plans yesterday to form an all-rebel government of Afghanistan as they prepared to send a delegation to the United Nations for this week's discussion of the war.

Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the seven-member guerrilla alliance, said that he hoped elections could be held by January.

Elected candidates would sit in a 400-member shura, or parliament, which would elect a head of state and approve a cabinet.

The Mujahidin guerrillas, based in Pakistan, announced similar plans last spring but they failed to materialize. Mr Rabbani was unable to explain when the previous one failed, reportedly because of guerrilla infighting.

The proposal, which he said was adopted unanimously, was in response to appeals for a Communist-Muslim coalition made by the Soviet-backed Kabul Government and by the UN mediator, Señor Diego Cordovez.

● MOSCOW: Soviet Union said yesterday that it had sent advanced weapons to Afghan Government forces to counter an increased flow of weapons to rebels from Pakistan.

### Letter from Cairo

## Stranglehold and a fatalistic shrug

As business travellers to the hopelessly overcrowded but friendly Egyptian capital have long discovered, the only way to cope with the red tape which strangles every aspect of life is to learn what is generally known as "the Cairo IBM".

In ironic contrast to the initials of the Western computer giant, the Egyptian version stands for the first letters of the three Arabic words which a visitor attempting any official transactions is most likely to encounter: *insha Allah*, or God willing, *bukrah* or tomorrow, and *maaleesh*, or never mind, and always accompanied by a fatalistic shrug.

From President Mubarak down, everyone in Egypt complains about the bureaucracy, but few are prepared to do anything about tackling the worst excesses. In every public office scores of woefully underemployed men and women — often with university degrees — while away hours obstructing the progress of vital documents.

The task of setting up the new Middle East bureau of *The Times* made no progress until I discovered that we were lacking the vital ingredient, an office stamp, without which no application for accreditation, Customs clearance, driving licences, a bank account or even a telephone was deemed acceptable.

Luckily, the ubiquitous Cairo street vendors ("Welcome to Cairo" is a cry heard from dawn to dusk by anyone in European clothing) move much faster than their bureaucratic counterparts in the Government's service. Within 24 hours, two personally designed stamps complete with built-in ink pads, were awaiting at a cost of £5 each.

In its turn, every letter ordering a service bearing *The Times* new stamp has to receive a counter-stamp from the State Information Office, which is itself a monument to bureaucratic delays. Last week it could not muster among its 20 or so employees a single pair of scissors to cut the six photographs vital to obtain a press card, required at any function the President is attending.

The most formidable arm of

Egypt's vast bureaucracy is to be found in the Mugamma, a 17-storey, Soviet-style building which towers over the city's central Tahrir Square and whose name means "the complex". The mere mention of the name is sufficient to provoke a feeling of dread among ordinary Egyptians.

With average civil service salaries hovering around £24 a month, the only way to achieve movement in most contacts is by a small financial incentive. "It is only natural that people on such low wages are going to respond best when a tip is involved," one educated Egyptian explained euphemistically. No one in official circles likes to use the term corruption.

The plight of the four million civil servants who form the backbone of the local bureaucracy was recently highlighted by the waspish cartoonist Mustapha Hussein, who draws for the mass circulation daily *al-Akhar* and devised the emaciated nude figure of Hamid Effendi, a bald, bespectacled civil servant who was forced to sell his clothes to pay his bills.

The unfortunate Hamid, whose name means "thankful", was depicted in one cartoon as joining the Egyptian Boy Scouts so that he could receive a free pair of shorts.

The deep-seated resentment among the nation's vast army of civil servants increases their surliness and further reduces their speed when handling the day's business. It also creates a residue of popular discontent which has increased government fears for social stability if stringent economic reforms being demanded by the International Monetary Fund are implemented too quickly.

Egyptian officials maintain that the system of guaranteeing employment to all graduates introduced in the time of Nasser has been amended already at the behest of the IMF, leaving some one million without jobs.

"Of course, this increases their susceptibility to the lures of the extreme Islamic groups," one senior official complained. "They are now ideal cannon fodder."

Christopher Walker

## Bhutto is mobbed

Multan, Pakistan (Reuters) — Tens of thousands of cheering people mobbed the opposition leader Miss Benazir Bhutto's train yesterday as she began a whistle-stop election tour. Miss Bhutto, aged 35, set out from Karachi on Sunday evening on what she termed a "journey for justice" to seek votes for her Pakistan People's Party in the November 16 polls. Stations along the route were crowded with supporters.

### Banker ban

Athens (AP) — The Greek-American banker Mr George Koskotas has been banned from leaving Greece while under investigation on forgery and embezzlement charges.

### Cabinet snub

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) — The former Malaysian deputy Prime Minister, Mr Musa Hitam, rejected an invitation from the Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, to rejoin his Cabinet.

### Inflation soars

Belgrade (AP) — Yugoslavia's consumer index in October rose by 19.1 per cent over September and annual inflation has hit a record 236.3 per cent, the federal statistics bureau announced.

### Taxi protest

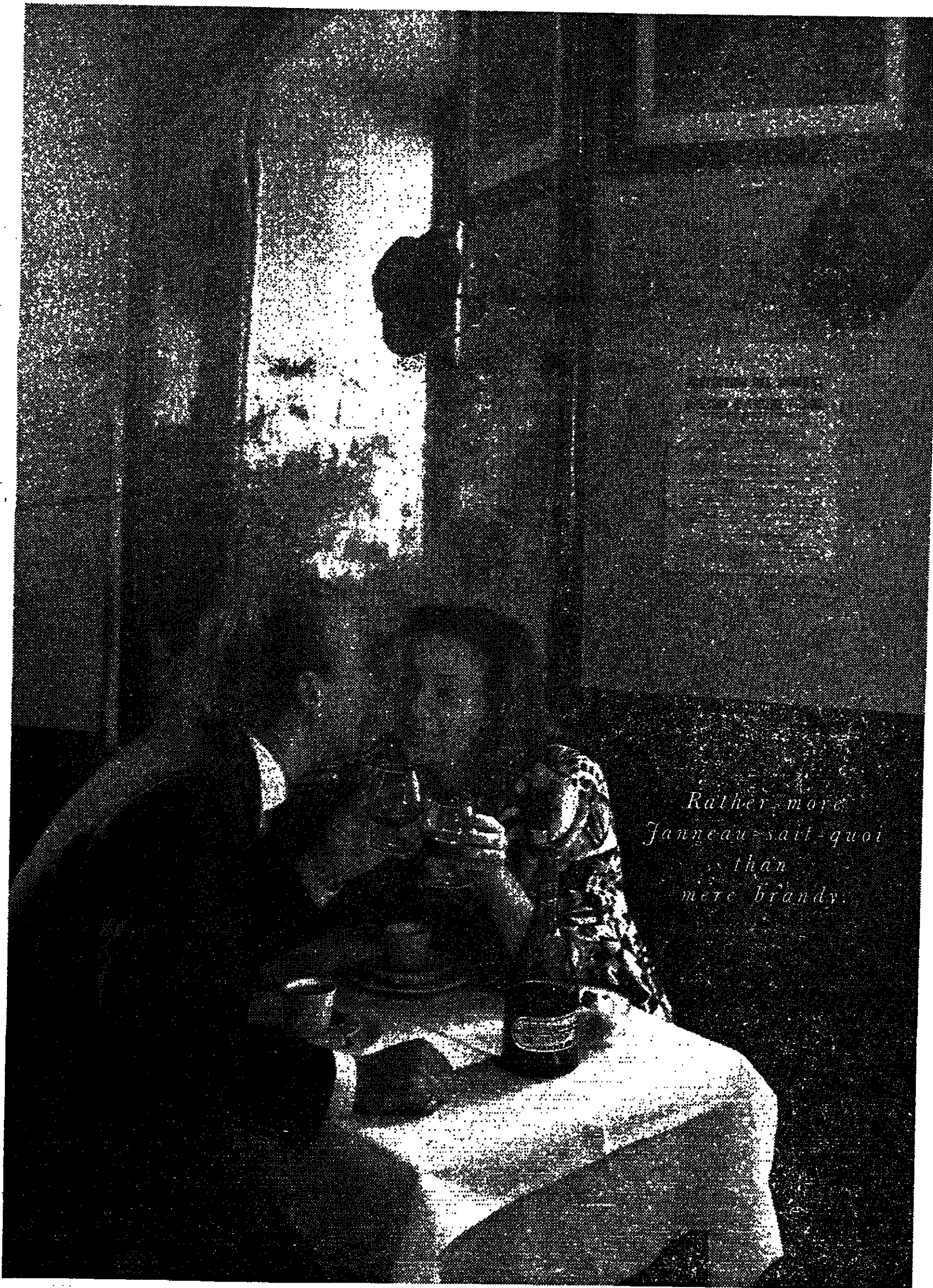
Athens — About 7,000 taxi drivers parked in main streets here and marched to the Transport Ministry in protest at being banned from driving on alternate days.

### False papers

Peking (AFP) — Forty-three Chinese citizens with passports forged in Hong Kong have been caught since the beginning of the year trying to flee the country, the official New China News Agency said.

### Tourism chief

Victoria (Reuters) — President Albert Rene has taken over responsibility for tourism in the Seychelles. He is already Minister of Defence, Planning, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Legal Affairs.



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J A N N E A U

*V.S.O.P. Armagnac*







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## THE ARTS

## A brush with the sinister

## GALLERIES

Paula Rego  
Serpentine

Jennifer Bartlett,  
Eric Fischl,  
Elizabeth Murray,  
Susan Rothenberg  
The Saatchi Collection

Rosemarie Trockel,  
Katharina Fritsch  
ICA

It is very seldom that we can see a mid-career retrospective so completely satisfying as that now being given to Paula Rego at the Serpentine Gallery until November 20. Though we have been conscious of her for only a relatively short time (her first London show was in 1981), she is in her fifties and has been painting for more than 35 years.

Though Rego is Portuguese, she studied at the Slade, married the English painter Victor Willing (who died earlier this year) and has lived and worked with him between Portugal and England for most of her subsequent life.

Her way of looking at things is established right from "Birthday Party" (1953, the earliest picture in the show). And there is no gainsaying that it is more than a little sinister. It may be doubted whether she loves her fellow man (or woman) very much. They often seem to be doing, or more likely about to do, unspeakable things to one another. Even in her more abstract works of the Sixties, where the spectre of Picasso from time to time arises, he arises to smite more than to charm: the fluttering playful lines of these collage paintings seldom give one any feeling of security, and sometimes, as in "Salazar Vomiting the Homeland" (1960), the savagery is there for all to see.

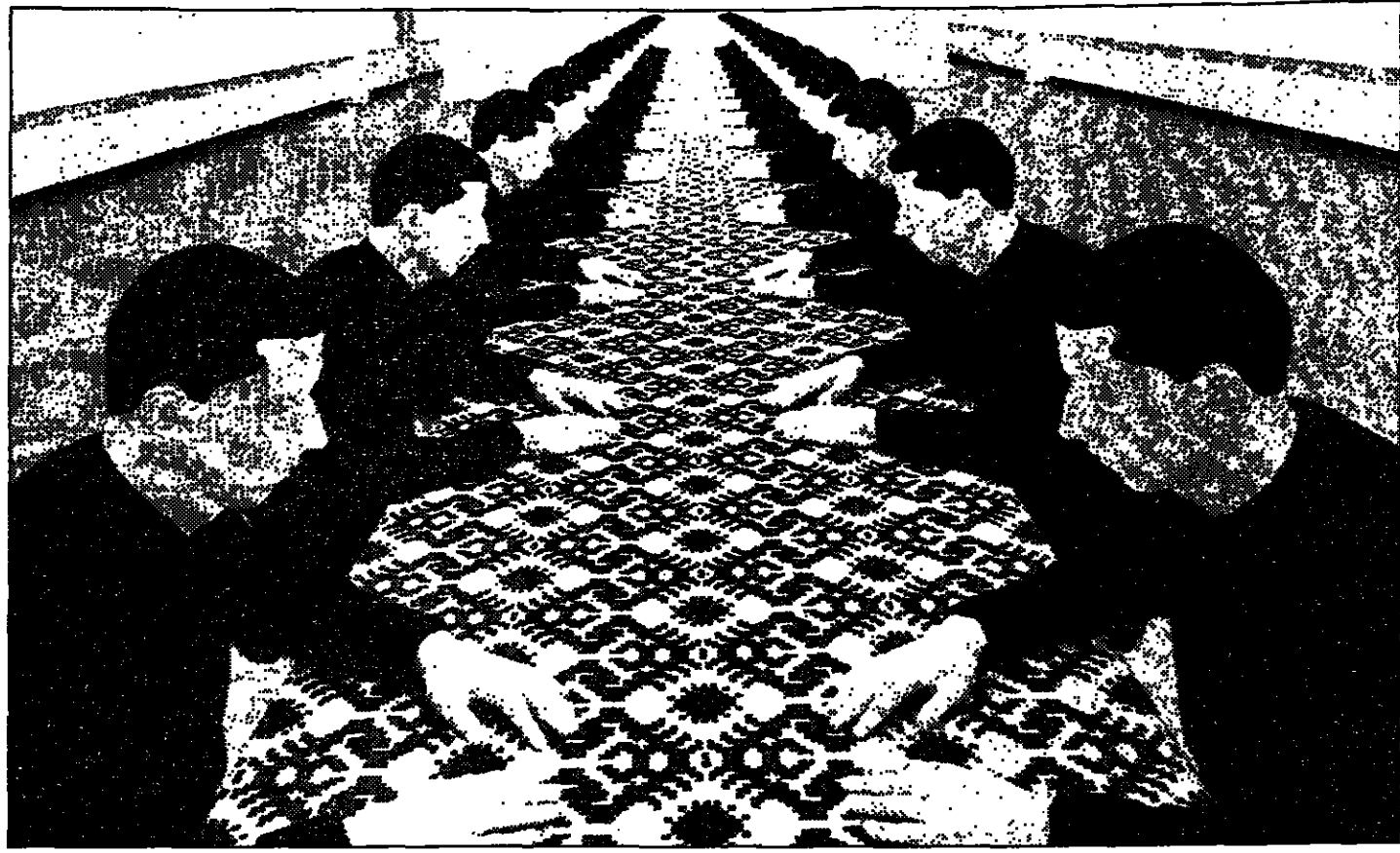
The pictures through which we first came to know her in this country superficially escape the question of misanthropy by being all about animals. But the animals (or even plants, as in the extraordinary "Cabbage and Potato" of 1982) are always anthropomorphized with human clothes and human-seeming actions. If the Cabbage is Alison in *Look Back in Anger*, forever chained to the ironing board, then quite possibly the Potato is Jimmy Porter, literally cutting off his nose to spite his face.

Later pictures, as seen in her last show at Edward Tottah, immediately before her move to Marlborough Fine Art, showed a further, deeply satisfying development. Returning to humans, she broadened and simplified her style, thereby increasing the intensity of the impression. At first there were the little girls dressing up and training long-suffering dogs, sometimes with more than a hint of sadism in their behaviour. You might say that the idea was cute, but these nymphets are as menacing in their stifled eroticism as anything in Bathurst, the only other painter who now springs to

mind in front of Rego's work. More recently still the last animals have vanished, giving place to who-knows-what abominations in "The Family", where three grinning girls do something obscurely nasty to a compliant father, or "The Cadet and his Sister", which looks more like a scene out of *Miss Julie* than a quiet domestic glimpse.

You would never, I believe, think of Eric Fischl while looking at Paula Rego. But now you might think of Rego while looking at Fischl, as you can do for the next six months or so at the Saatchi Collection. Fischl superficially has some similarity of approach: in paintings like "Bad Boy" there is the same feeling that something lies beneath the scene, and something fairly shocking at that. But Fischl's imagination seems much less mature than Rego's, much more redolent of the shifty school-boy gloating over sex magazines. Technically you might prefer Fischl's more sketchy handling of paint to Rego's iron-hard forms and intense, clearly circumscribed colours — though I would not.

The other artists showing at Saatchi are all women — another sign of the times. Jennifer Bartlett is probably the most interesting, with her intricately organized (and beautifully painted) landscape canvases complicated further by extension into the gallery space with dimensional constructions of boats, huts, etc, mirroring what is in the paintings themselves. Susan Rothenberg's very large and simple, almost deliberately naive, drawings on canvas are much more a matter of taste (I quite like them), while Elizabeth Murray's



Stark and striking: "32 Figures" by Katharina Fritsch, which fills a room at the ICA, and (below) "The Cadet and His Sister", by Paula Rego

strangely-shaped and moulded pictures leave me completely cold.

The two artists showing at the ICA until November 13 are both German, both women, and both work in thoroughly untraditional forms. At least, in a certain sense. Rosemarie Trockel has in fact been subjected to a lot of very intense and pretentious feminist analysis because she sometimes works in variations of the "subversive stitch", one of the most traditional of women's work media. It is quite conceivable that she feels herself, as we are told, excluded from mainstream art by the fact that she is a woman, but on this showing she bids fair to take it over for her own purposes with complete confidence.

Some of her work could indeed be taken as very elegant, not too unconventional fashion design: the knitted dress, for instance, with its only decorative motif the international wool mark writ large on each breast, brown on black. There are also sculpture/installations, like the black fabric box with just one hole in it, exposing a joggling glass eye, or

the strange metal table with suspended beneath it phallic-looking horns in stockings, which are dead centre of avant-garde practice today and handle the language of the tribe with great flair. Unmistakably, Trockel is someone to watch, even while her steely glass eye is watching you.

Katharina Fritsch is represented at the ICA by just one piece, but a very large one: the "32 Figures" all sit pensively at the same table, leaning over the red-and-white patterned tablecloth in their dead black outfits. An allegory of conformity, perhaps? Or can it be significant that as well as being identical, they are all recognizably male? I am sure there are ample explanations on offer; I am also sure that I do not want to know too clearly what the artist meant. The presence of the piece is quite overpowering. Also (dare one say it in the special world of conceptual art?) the craftsmanship is immaculate. The combination of striking concept and superior execution really works well.

John Russell Taylor



## Comedy with a straight face

## TELEVISION

In those mythical television days of old when everybody wore dinner jackets it was easy to tell the funny men. They were the ones whose bow ties revolved. Now playing it straight or for laughs on TV is a much more confusing business, especially since reality is increasingly presented to us as more slapstick than our comedy programmes.

Last night Channel 4 began a new comedy and a new documentary series. One was presented by a quietly spoken man, measured in his understated tones — far less expressive and jokey than the Prince of Wales in his recent programme. The other gave us as our guide a fat, working class Irish woman partial to sardonic throw-away lines, a tattooed lady and another woman of substance bulging with joy as she bicycled on a beach. The man, of course, was the comedian; the woman was part of a serious documentary.

This is David Lander, a spoof on

the Roger Cook-style of investigative journalism, is another example of Channel 4 raiding BBC radio for comedy. It comes with the original faceless star of *Delve Special*, but now Stephen Fry's chiselled (albeit by a somewhat unsteady chiseller) features are so comically familiar that just seeing him is funny.

The opening episode, *Not A Pretty Site*, centred on the building trade. Though there were less obvious jokes than in the recent *Brass Tacks* investigation of unsafe building sites, the gag almost managed to keep going strong to the end.

*Delve* — *We'll Still Be Here*, the first programme in the series *Cities Fit To Live In*, may not have made large and tattooed women the butt of unenlightened jokes but it certainly showed how they can be on the receiving end of the problems of living on little in large cities — which made worthy rather than entertaining television, even if the women kept their sense of humour.

Andrew Hislop

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## Shared celebration of rhythm

## CONCERTS

Drumming  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Sunday's penultimate concert in this Steve Reich retrospective — and what a fascination it has been to hear the works of two decades in quick succession — brought us his classic *Drumming* of 1970-71.

At the start of the Seventies, Reich's music was beginning to leave the lofts and galleries of experimental performance and gain a larger following. Appropriately there is in *Drumming* a sense of celebration, a communal spirit which comes partly from the need for the dozen players to gear themselves to the same unswerving pulse, the same rhythmic figure, but that spreads out to embrace the audience.

The question here was whether this sense of a corporate action, so much a legacy of the work's period, could be recaptured except in nostalgia. But it was. No doubt it helped that we had been prepared by four previous evenings of Reich's music, but the quality of the performance was hardly a negligible factor.

Never mind a couple of dropped sticks: what mattered was the grace, brilliance and joy of the systematic movements struck out on drums, marimbas and glockenspiels, and the barely credible mental agility of the performers in keeping to their own shapes while listening to everyone else's. The central paradox of *Drumming* is this need for the players to keep resolutely to their own courses, in mutual contradiction, so that the whole can work.

Two tiny doubts, though. First, the use of voices to enhance resonant sounds does not seem to work here as well as it does in later pieces: we heard the glowing reverberations anyway, particularly in the drummed opening section, when the wooden shell of the auditorium echoed like a giant marimba, or like a tunnel with an express train rattling through. And also one is bound to regret the reduction of the work — which plays for 85 minutes in the 1974 recording — to its present duration of around an hour. The music of circling eternity can afford to take a little longer.

Paul Griffiths

LSO/Schönwandt  
Barbican

We have been led in the past by the insightful qualities of Alfred Brendel's playing to anticipate not merely good but great things from him whenever he appears. Even he, though, is entitled to the occasional flash of ordinariness, and this, the last concert in a series of three with the London Symphony Orchestra which has covered all five Beethoven piano concertos, was just such an instance. Perhaps it had something to do with Michael Schönwandt, the young Danish conductor shortly to take charge of Covent Garden's *La Bohème*, and brought in to replace an indisposed Lawrence Foster. He seemed unable throughout the concert, in Beethoven's First Symphony and the *Leonora Overture No 3*, as well as in the "Emperor Concerto", to list the orchestral playing above the mandatorily proficient.

Brendel's performance was not

without its risks. Its attempted flamboyances might on a luckier night, with a happier marriage between orchestra and soloist, have formed the basis for something magical, and his sound certainly possessed the hardness appropriate to the grandness of the work. Yet still the finale seemed more dogged, more automatic than spontaneously exultant, and even if the slow movement had its poetic moments, hereto the reading as a whole was a touch wooden. The orchestral part certainly needed more sensitive shaping, while the same was true of a somewhat brutally dispatched first movement.

Likewise, the First Symphony was subjected to a rather brusque reading, though Schönwandt at least did the music the service of reducing the string section to proportions commensurate with the scale of the woodwind. This is, in any case, a tricky work to bring freshness to, though that did not excuse a *Leonora No 3* which was only put through its motions.

Stephen Pettitt

Chameleon  
Ensemble  
Blackheath Concert  
Halls

London beware: down in Blackheath things are happening that might well take audiences away from the Wigmore Hall and the Purcell Room. The elegant yet distinctly informal ambience of the Blackheath concert halls has already played host to an impressive season of Schumann and Brahms chamber music, and we are now between two weekends

devoted to the chamber music of Prokofiev, devised by Edward Downes and the composer's son Oleg Prokofiev.

Saturday's recital by the Chameleon Ensemble offered a gratifyingly broad selection, all played with gutsy commitment. It opened with the first version of the swaggering Overture on Hebrew Themes, Op 34, and closed with something even more startling in the Wind and String Quintet, Op 39, whose rough edged brilliance was dispatched with relish and not a little virtuosity. Between these works, however, there were gentler things; the resourceful Sonata for Two Violins (Elisabeth Perry and Alexander Balanescu), Op 56, for instance, and the melodious wartime Flute Sonata, Op 94 (Lenore Smith and Andrew Ball).

All these are mature works, but the younger Prokofiev was allowed also to state his case. First Ball gave the Four Pieces, Op 4, the set which ends with the infamous "suggestion diabolique" and which might have benefited from a more aggressively voiced instrument than the Bösendorfer used here.

S.P.

## THEATRE

## Nun with a sense of fun

Smallholding/The  
Vinegar Fly  
Soho Poly

Two first-rate performers are on view in this black basement theatre — two performers but four performances because the opening production by the newly formed Dry Bole Company — the name apparently means "small dry spit" — is a double bill of plays by Nick Perry. The two actresses, Maureen Glackin (the short one), Melle Hutton (the taller), play a pair of Irish missionary nuns in *The Vinegar Fly*. They are first seen on board a ship Africa-bound, last seen stranded in the Kalahari.

In *Smallholdings* the action never moves from a green hill in Fermanagh, within sight of the similarly green fields of Donegal just across the border. In this play, Glackin and Hutton play a naive farm girl and a streetwise city girl brought together in the last few weeks of the Second World War.

*Smallholdings* is the earlier work, produced two years ago at the King's Head and since published by Faber. There is a comic truth to the country girl's simplicity and trust, but the emotional undertone is sombre. By contrast, its companion piece, lighter and gayer, shows Perry developing character through the interplay of wit. This play's mood is suggested in the first moment when the mournful notes of the ship's horn are developed into a jaunty little theme for tuba. And there are many other similarly spritely touches that grace the direction, by the author and Marion Spiro.

The only objects on stage are two deck chairs, one complicatedly opened out and upside-down, provoking from Sister Evangelist (Glackin) the opening, unexpected word, "Damnation". She is the older, more practical of the pair, impatient of her companion's schoolgirl piety, and prone to take offence at the younger one's unintended slights. Sister Dymna (Hutton) is keen but lacks gumption. Described in these terms, they may sound like two-dimensional figures of fun but the author's local detail is colourful and the characterization so firm and affectionate that the two women acquire fully-rounded, dignified personalities.

After the interval, the actresses switch roles: it is Glackin who is starchy eyed, longing to hear in every detail how one visits a cinema, fearful that she will be left to rot on her father's remote farm. Hutton, escaping from some emotional betrayal in Belfast, trains her to be desirable, yet warns her against men. There is pain in the writing, the pain of conflict between Protestant and Catholic, town and country, man and woman. Again, both players give the roles a poignancy and truth that lends the final parting a note of true tragedy.

Jeremy Kingston

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Mean Fiddler

between one of those diarched Fifties rockers like Gene Vincent, and Eric Burdon of the Animals. His backing trio, comprising Davis McLarty (drums), Jimmy Pettit (bass) and David Grissom (guitar) was a tough, stripped down unit that played in the brash, high-energy mould of, say, Jason And The Scorchers, while displaying control and restraint when it was called for. Grissom pulled out some superlative solos, often building up from tight little chord wedges into ringing high notes in a manner redolent of the late Paul Kossoff. In a set lasting

"Every time I see this guy his band gets smaller and his sound gets harder," commented one of the more seasoned fans not long after Joe Ely took the stage at what he later dubbed the "Mean Fiddler's living room". Ely has certainly gone the distance since his days in the early Seventies as a founder member of the Texas honkytonk band, the Flatlanders. His introduction to rock audiences was at the turn of the Eighties as the Clash's guest on their *London Calling* tour, and while his roots remain in the Southern country music of his Lubbock home town region, his attitude and sound have since become those of undiluted rock 'n' roll.

In his black leather trousers, black shirt and black neck scarf, with a scrappy quiff which quickly collapsed in a sweaty tangle on his forehead, he looked like a cross

all of two hours Ely threw in the works, wrapping his confident, rangy voice around the wobbling Jerry Lee Lewis-style syllables of "Hot Dog", jangling MTV-friendly songs like "Settle For Love" and "Dig All Night", a super-charged blast of Buddy Holly's "Not Fade Away" and a solo acoustic section featuring old favourites like "She Never Spoke Spanish To Me" and Terry Allen's "Give Me A Ride To Heaven".

This was great entertainment for those who like to hear rock tempered with an impeccable knowledge of the music's roots, but it is unlikely that Ely will be able to advance much beyond bar band status while the mainstream rock audience continues, erroneously, to perceive him as a country act.

David Sinclair

150-160



## SPECTRUM

## By royal approval?



Tomorrow the Prince of Wales visits two projects that have won *The Times*/Royal Institute of British Architects Community Enterprise awards, writes Charles Knevitt

When the Prince of Wales visits Newcastle upon Tyne tomorrow he will tour two community projects to convert listed buildings into art centres that should meet with his approval. He will also be fulfilling a promise made to Mike Tilley, managing director of the Newcastle Arts Centre, almost 18 months ago.

The centre, which will have taken more than seven years to create at a cost of nearly £3 million when it is completed next year, received a commendation in the 1987 Community Enterprise Scheme when the Prince, as patron, made the presentations in London. "I want to come and see you," he said then. Earlier in the day he will call on Mike Mould, artistic director of

Bravviers theatre company and the man behind Ouseburn Warehouse Workshops, just two miles away in the east end of the city. This project received an award in 1986.

Despite their geographical proximity, there are almost as many contrasts as parallels between the two projects. The most striking aspect they have in common is the dedication and skill with which the two men — backed by their partner wives, Norma Pickard and Alison Wright — have transformed previously redundant inner-city properties into useful and going concerns, through the process of community enterprise.

Tilley says: "The arts don't work locked away. They must be right there as part of the high street and the local community." Ten years ago he completed the conversion of



Partners in Newcastle's community enterprise: Mike and Norma Tilley (left) and Mike and Alison Mould

a warehouse in Pilgrim Street to an arts workshop, performance studio and gallery, using Manpower Services Commission labour. Within three years he had started a more ambitious programme behind the derelict frontages of 67-75 Westgate Road, bought for just £110,000, in the heart of the city centre.

Here he set himself four targets: the restoration of a collection of 10 listed buildings; the creation of small shops, offices and a restaurant to boost the commercial life of the area; the creation of low-cost studios and workshops for artists and small businesses; and the development of a stage for performance, exhibitions, meetings and creative work.

A non-profit distributing company was formed which received

£140,000 from the city council's Inner City Partnership Scheme; a further £388,000 for the first phase from the city; grants from English Heritage, the Department of the Environment and Tyne and Wear Joint Conservation Team; and a £115,000 mortgage. In 1986, following serious cash-flow problems, the project was rescued by Northern Rock Building Society with a £270,000 remortgage.

Apart from specialist sub-contractors, all the work has been carried out by unemployed labour under the MSC. A shortage of cash for materials was overcome by salvaging shopfront brackets, oak flooring from a flour mill, maple flooring from a factory and a lift from a local hospital. Much else came from a large store demolished on the site, and joinery, tiles,

ceramics and mosaics were made in workshops at the centre.

In hailing it as "a brilliant achievement", the Community Enterprise Scheme assessors remarked: "If the managers of this enterprise had been less concerned about social and aesthetic values, they could have been property millionaires by now."

But that, as Tilley says, is just the point: speculation was never the intention. What he modestly describes as his "small achievement" has done more for the immediate area than any number of large-scale commercial developments.

Mike Mould at Ouseburn bought the disused and listed whisky bottling plant and warehouse, the Cluny, in 1980. Most of the refurbishment has been carried out by its 25 workshop tenants, among

them a furniture maker, pottery, sound recording studio, artists, sculptors and puppet-maker. Mould, brought up in the first Peabody Building in Spitalfields, in London's East End, trained as an accountant but, he says, "I couldn't stand the suits and ties".

His Community Enterprise Award in 1986, the first year of the scheme, immediately cleared the way forward for the Cluny project. Although the prize-money was only £1,000, the fact that his work had received national recognition — and the Prince's endorsement — unlocked a council grant of £100,000 and the workshops were formally opened in June.

Despite the relatively short distance between the arts centre and Ouseburn, the different approaches, aspirations and commercial rents obtainable create an east-west divide within the city boundaries. "Ninety-five per cent of the community will never use the arts centre," Mould says, taking a friendly swipe at his more up-market rival. "We bring the arts to the ordinary people."

An even starker contrast will be apparent to the Prince. At the workshops he will meet puppeteers rehearsing for the children's Christmas pantomime and see rags being woven to make mats, a traditional North-east craft. At the arts centre he will see a sophisticated 24-track recording studio and unveil a plaque of engraved glass, made by resident glassmaker Morag Gordon.

The arts centre's parting gift will be a framed print, made by one of Tilley's staff. At the workshops, Mould's wife Alison has been turning out a piece of her handwork: a carved wooden lavatory seat for the Prince to add to his priceless collection.

## Shop in France for £5

From November 13 until December 21 *The Times* is offering cheap day shopping trips on P&O Ferries to Boulogne, Calais, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Ostend and Zeebrugge. This will be an ideal opportunity to buy French wines, Belgian chocolates, duty-free and Christmas gifts with a Continental touch. Return tickets cost £5 per person (children under 4 free), and any vehicle, including minibuses, up to 5.5m long can be taken for just £10 (except on Saturdays when a £10 per vehicle supplement applies).

Further vouchers will appear in *The Times* tomorrow and on Thursday. Friday's edition of *The Times* will include a final voucher and the booking form. You may apply for as many trips as you like, but each application will need to be accompanied by three vouchers.

This voucher may be used as one of three required to apply for *The Times* special offer. It is valid only for P&O European Ferries DAY RETURN trips from November 13 to December 21, 1988 inclusive. THREE VOUCHERS are required PER BOOKING REQUEST. The offer is made SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY. Send completed booking request form, three vouchers and remittance to: Times Offer, The Travel Market Ltd, PO Box 105, Dover, Kent, CT16 1XJ. Please also enclose an SAE at least 8in x 6in.

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Jews do it from the date of the Creation, which is taken to be October 7, 3761. Muslims begin Year One with the *Hegira*, the day on which Muhammad fled from Mecca, aka by the Julian date as July 16, AD 622.

Ancient Greeks measured time by the Olympian Games, held every four years, and founded in 776 BC; or by the Archons of Athens, whose register went back as far as and as untrustworthy as the register of vicars in small parish churches.

Romans did their chronology by their eponymous consuls, and from the date of the legendary founding of Rome (*ab urbe condita*, AUC, from

the city having been founded) put at 814, 753, 751, 748, or 729 BC. I should settle for 753. We could go into the Chinese, Egyptian, Babylonian, and Mayan chronologies, but I doubt whether it would be prudent.

But at least, after millenniums (sic, just, I think, because it is a modern sc. Anglo-Latin word, unknown to the ancient Romans, and therefore uninflected) of mathematical muddle about our dance to the music of time, we have got our dates sorted out and running smoothly now. Well, up to a point, Lady Copper. We are about to have interminable articles and argument in the

newspapers about whether the next millennium actually starts on January 1, 2000 or 2001. The latter is correct, but it hasn't got a hope of winning. All those irresistible zeroes have a fatal attraction. And here is another teasing little chronological puzzle that vexes me.

When did we start to use the chronological abbreviation BC? It seems a simple little question. But nobody knows.

Go to the prime source for the history of the English language and usage, *The Oxford English Dictionary*, which is understandably terse and impatient with abbreviations, having enough untruncated words on its

## NEW WORDS FOR OLD

## Just a minute

plate, gives no dates or quotations for BC in either its original edition or any of its supplements.

As a last resort they have scanned the complete text of all the quotations in the *OED*, a vast pyramid of English, using their latest technological

toy, the *OED* on a CD ROM disk. But this will not accept a query for a lemma consisting solely of initial letters, damnit. So we are left with the question. They will try to date BC in a future revision of the dictionary.

It is not a question which the fate of nations hangs. But it is interesting because it is odd. You would have thought that somebody would have noticed the introduction of such a useful and momentous change in our system of measuring the passage of time.

There is no such problem about AD. It was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus "the Titch", a Scythian monk who lived at Rome circa AD 500-

550. He called himself Exiguus out of "humility". He is famous for his contributions to ecclesiastical chronology. When called upon to construct a new Easter cycle, he abandoned the era of Diocletian, and (wrongly) accepting 753 AUC as the Year of the Incarnation, introduced AD and the system we still use. This "Christian Era" was adopted in England at the Synod of Whitby, 664, and later became widespread on the Continent. At some time some scribe or printer recorded the new phrase BC.

There is less problem about usage. Orthodox Jews, and perhaps followers of other non-Christian religions, prefer

to use CE for Common Era. Grammatically the AD should come before the date, and the BC after.

The Roman conquest of Britain began in AD 43. AD is now usually printed in small capitals without points after each. But by analogy with the placing of BC, AD is sometimes slipping after the date even in historical works: The Roman Emperor Claudius I lived from 10 BC to 54 AD. I should avoid this while we can. In spite of its meaning, AD is also and usefully used to designate centuries, being placed after the specified century: the second century AD.

Philip Howard



# And Ginger



# TIMES DIARY

DAVID WALKER

Take a minister who veritably glows in Mrs T's eyes, a department with less and less to do, a relatively young and ambitious permanent secretary, a vacant top job just down the road — oh, and let's not forget a purpose-built headquarters in Victoria Street shortly to become surplus to requirements. The Department of Energy, in fact — a case study in how the machinery of government, for all the theorizing about departmental burdens, ultimately boils down to a question of ministers; this minister being named Cecil.

The administrative case for merging Energy with Trade and Industry is clear enough. Even before the privatization of British Coal, Energy looked like a department without a mission. When ministers vehemently deny they are in the business of making an energy policy, and when the time horizon has shrunk to the next couple of years, the need for a strategic department is unclear. Its work — regulating the regulators of gas and electricity — could easily be done under the aegis of the "department of enterprise". DTI's top civil servant, Sir Brian Hayes, goes soon; Energy's Peter Gregson is the obvious candidate.

But what about Cecil? If he goes to the Exchequer, fine, and dandy, but a further accretion of the Young empire might not go down too well in some Conservative quarters. An alternative might be to turn the whole thing on its head and merge DTI into Energy, giving Cecil the portfolio he had back in the pre-Keays days.

A stressful week for Alex Brett-Holt, the dashing Environment Department lawyer who presides over the First Division Association, the senior civil servants' union. The association has been leaderless for two months since it failed to replace John Ward as general secretary. Soon it must decide whether or not to join clerks and other ranks and walk out for a day over CCHQ, where it once had 100 members. The executive is trying a vote. But on the replacement to John Ward, it is playing safer. No candidates from outside the civil service union world are being considered when it meets tomorrow. There are only two on the short list: Liz Symons, deputy general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and Tony Cooper, deputy general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Stressful times, too, for "inefficient" civil servants. General Circular 407 pronounces new rules. "Inefficiency will no longer be a matter for 'early retirement'... If there is insufficient improvement in performance the member of staff will be dismissed."

BARRY FANTONI



The spirit of Vic Paige still haunts the upper echelons of the NHS. The rangey and humorous Paige, formerly boss of the Port of London Authority, looked every inch the tough manager brought in to sort out the health service when he was appointed chairman of its management board. But within a year he was out, victim of the fact that whatever they say about letting managers manage, ministers like to make decisions about teeth, specs and operations. To rub it in, he was replaced by health minister Tony Newton, while Len Peach, an in-house manager, albeit on secondment from the private sector, became the board's chief executive. Now Peach is going back to private pastures and the Government is scouring the industrial bushes for a manager who will believe its hands-off protestations.

There aren't many. The front runners are internal managers such as Michael Fahey and Duncan Nichol who, whatever else, get on with the Department of Health civil servants who show no sign of relinquishing their role on behalf of their minister. The advent of activist Kenneth Clarke has strengthened their hand. Prime ministerial edicts that a business figure be found are likely to prove unavailing.

The Prime Minister's model is perhaps someone like Roy Watts, bullish chairman of Thames Water, who has just cleared his decks of the old engineering fraternity which used to be powerful in the capital's water supply and brought in Michael Hoffman as chief executive in the run-up to privatization. Hoffman is MD of Alan Bond's Airship Industries and previously with Babcock International; what he doesn't know about water is made up for by what he knows about aggressive corporations. Aggression is a word that turns up often in Watts's conversations about the future of his empire of pipes and sewage farms. A recent *obiter dictum* declared: "see more action, less writing. More verbal exchange, fewer word processors. I see adrenalin running, not blood."

But in a new book, out later this week, David Kinnerley, formerly a consultant to Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary, says there were times early on in the water privatization saga when it looked as though the water itself might not be running. In *Troubled Water* (Hilary Shipman, £8.95) — the first of what is likely to be a flood of water books — Kinnerley blows the whistle on his former clients in the Environment Department. He lays into "fantasy and rhetoric" and "administrative fudging", bluntly alleging that the department did not know what it was doing. He ends with a plaintive plea that privatization should be judged on the "tough issues" of the quality of water coming through the tap and in the nation's rivers.

Mrs Thatcher has been praised by many of my fellow Poles as a courageous revolutionary. Our country needs exactly the sort of approach to politics, to the economy and to social life that she has pioneered.

Our problems are different from those which faced her at the beginning of her administration, although there are also some similarities — of what might be termed a structural kind. There is not only a crisis in the economy, but also a crisis in the psychological attitude of a society that has lost faith in the future, in the sense of work and in the meaning of life.

Two questions arise: what can we do about it, and how can Mrs Thatcher's visit contribute to changing things?

The visit is unlikely to yield any spectacular results — we need to be realistic about this. But it should be stressed that for the Poles, better contacts with the West — without exception — always mean an improvement in life in our country.

Poland's political system is evolving very slowly. In the realm of personal freedom, however, a lot has changed for the better. This is without doubt due as much to the influence of Western public figures as to any

Marcin Krol sees Western investment as the key to reform

## Poland: Thatcher's lifeline

other factors. Even in the infamous period of Edward Gierk, when a great deal of Western money was lost in Poland, closer contacts with the West were one reason that Solidarity was possible.

The mere fact that Mrs Thatcher is coming to Poland is, therefore, significant in itself. But we can hardly expect that it will result in Western money being given to the Polish government in the same way as in the 1970s. Then, Western — in particular, German — politicians made the mistake of thinking that the more money you gave to a communist regime, the more liberal it would become. The exact opposite happened.

The Polish authorities have tried to use Mrs Thatcher's visit as an argument against Solidarity because of her achievement in curbing the strength of the trade unions in Britain. Obviously there is some justification

for the publicity given to this view, but it is very superficial.

In reality, the introduction of trade union pluralism in Poland and the legalization of Solidarity would be changes of the same revolutionary order as those accomplished by Mrs Thatcher in Britain. Furthermore, we need the institutionalization of an opposition. This would be deeply distasteful to the authorities, but it is something they will eventually have to accept. I think that Mrs Thatcher will be able to explain this to General Jaruzelski and his ministers and could cite examples from her own experience.

Mrs Thatcher embodies the rewards that come from showing courage and taking risks. This is a lesson that needs to be learnt not only by the Polish authorities but all political groupings, including the opposition.

If Poland is to emerge from its disastrous situation, the present

stalemate must be resolved. The opposition has to take some responsibility for the country. But if it does, it will be taking a great risk with its credibility. It can share responsibility only by talking to the authorities, and those talks are bound to result in compromise. The risk can be limited, but it cannot be eliminated altogether.

While the benefits of Mrs Thatcher's visit are likely to be restricted to the fact of her visit and from the example she has set, there is just a chance that the results might be spectacular — if the visit resulted in a scaled-down version of the Marshall Plan. Poland might well have profited from the original Marshall Plan after the war had someone like Gorbachov been in power in Moscow instead of Stalin.

hope that after she returns home, Mrs Thatcher will encourage British businessmen to

invest in Poland. What we particularly need are foreign investment and foreign enterprises on our soil. The financial benefits for Poland are obvious. Less obvious, but more important, would be the consequent social benefits.

We need to see how big enterprises are managed, how work is organized, how people work when they really have to work and how products are sold in the most profitable way.

If there were many enterprises of this sort in Poland, the employment market would have to change. The pressure on state-owned enterprises would be strong and probably effective.

Although Polish law at present permits the establishment of joint ventures and even of totally Western-owned companies, Western businessmen are reluctant to take the risk — and there is a risk. Something untoward can always happen: the authori-

ties might change the taxation system, the workers might go on strike.

Mrs Thatcher's government could encourage British businessmen by giving them an assurance that if they lost money because of political factors, they would be compensated. If the same policy were to be adopted by other Western countries, the industrial and economic landscape of Poland might change very quickly. Political changes would then be inevitable.

After all, both Karl Marx and Margaret Thatcher believe that whoever has money also has power. People with money have already begun to change the rules of political advantage in Poland. If this class of people were to develop rapidly in Poland, some power would inevitably be transferred from communist to capitalist.

So, Mrs Thatcher, we look forward to your arrival tomorrow and hope you will help us to create a dynamic middle class, even if the less palatable characteristics of that process cannot be avoided.

The author is editor of *Res Publica*, which in 1986 became Poland's first independent and uncensored magazine to be recognized by the authorities.

Bernard Levin

## This all-pervasive camouflage

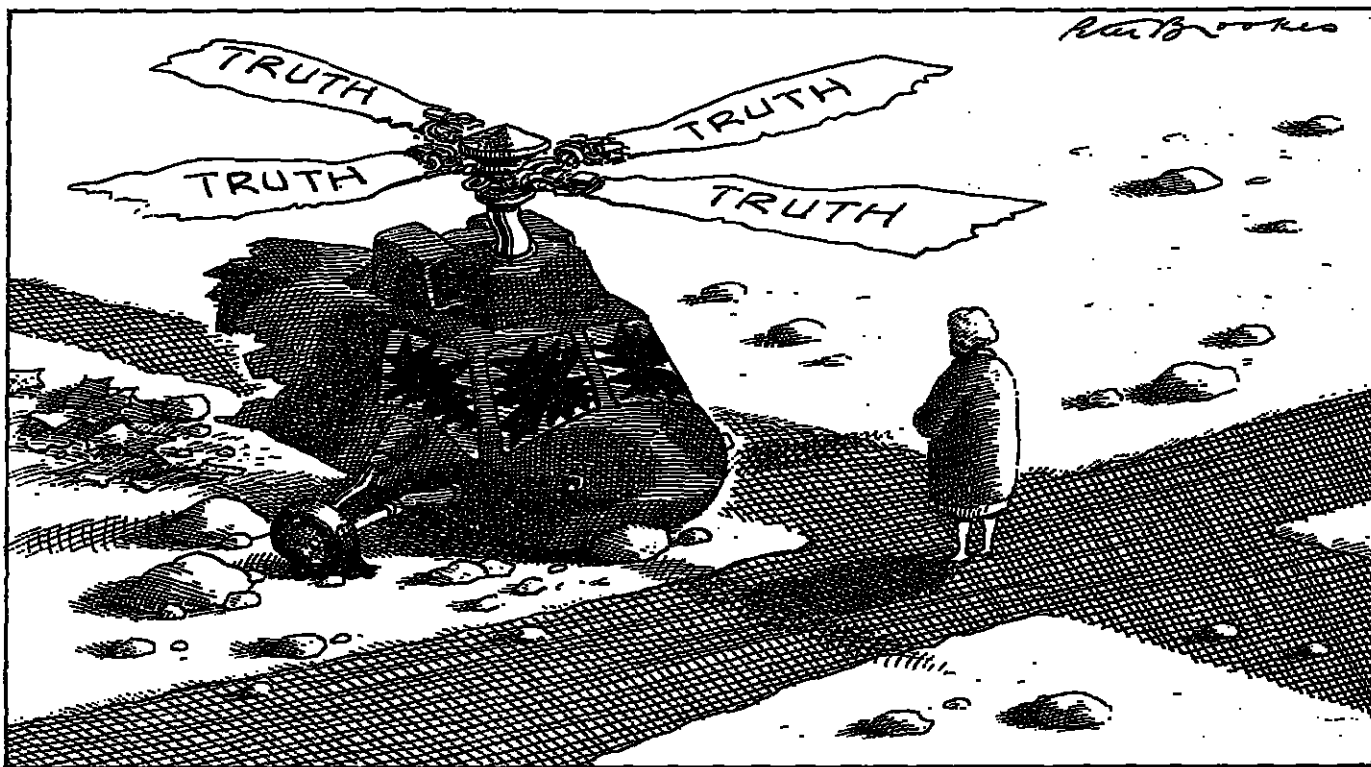
Few today will dispute the familiar claim: war is hell. Perhaps, though, the definition should be further refined. As all the history of warfare testifies, there are circles in hell, and the deeper the circle, the greater the torment of the damned. And surely the lowest depths of war are reached with the remorse felt by those who, in error or confusion, have killed their own comrades.

Call back yesterday, bid time return; the plea is made in vain when the hideous realization dawns upon those who have shelled their own side's position, or fired in the dark at a shadowy figure who turned out to be a returning scout.

It is safe to say that there has never been a war without these fatal errors: Militaries troops at Marathon must have made as many such tragic blunders as did the armies of Iraq and Iran only the other day. And however brief are the hostilities, there is always time for an irretrievable mistake.

The Falklands conflict was no exception. We shall never know, any more than Argentina will, how many deaths were caused by mistaking a friend for an enemy. But as it happens, we know — or, more precisely, we now know — the details of one such incident. And I think it is worth discussing, not so much because of what happened in the split second of accidental death, but because of what happened in the six years that followed it.

The facts are few, and conclusive. On June 6, 1982 (the anniversary of D-Day, which must have had its own share of irretrievable mistakes), Major Michael Forge, Staff Sergeant John Baker, Staff Sergeant Christopher Griffin and Lance-Corporal Simon Cockton were flying by helicopter to establish a signal station ahead of the British troops advancing on Port Stanley. They were forbidden to use radio contact in the air, as a precaution. Not far away, the helicopter showed on the radar screen of HMS Cardiff. It was close to a flight path used by the Argentine forces ferrying supplies; as the Cardiff's officers had no information about British air



movements in the vicinity, and the radar blip did not respond to attempts at contact, the order was given to fire at it. Two missiles were launched; the second blew the helicopter and the four men in it to pieces.

Now one thing must be made clear immediately: nobody on the ship was negligent, nobody was lazy, nobody was drunk. The rules of engagement, and the circumstances, obliged the Cardiff's officers to take the action they did. Later that day, they learned indirectly that friendly aircraft had been in the vicinity at the time they had fired, and later still that an army helicopter had been lost.

When such things happen, it is rightly deemed unwise for the authorities to publicize the details immediately; the effect on morale can be devastating. In this case, however, the tragedy took place only eight days before the Argentine surrender. A reasonable further lapse of time could properly have been added, and thereafter we might assume

that the details could, should and would be disclosed. The grief of the families and friends of the dead would inevitably have been made more bitter, but the knowledge that no one had been negligent, and the episode a true tragedy, would have helped to assuage their pain.

But that is not what happened: not what happened at all. The Ministry of Defence, for reasons that have still not been explained, decided on a cover-up. For six years it prevaricated and delayed, dissembled when it could and lied when it couldn't, and if it had not been for the tenacity of one elderly lady, it would be doing so still. She is Mrs Winifred Cockton, mother of the lance-corporal who died, and she was determined that the truth about her son's death would be known. It is not clear exactly why she became suspicious. Soon after the Falklands war ended there was an inquest on her son and the three others who died; the

MoD claimed that the helicopter had been shot down by an Argentine Sidewinder missile. Perhaps the ministry's earlier claim that it had crashed in bad weather — whereas it was discovered that the weather was fine — had alerted her not to take on trust the word of those who could so smoothly change their story.

Some of those who gave evidence at the first inquest seem truly to have believed that it was an enemy missile that hit the helicopter, but when Mrs Cockton's single-handed campaign finally forced the setting up of a board of inquiry, four years later, the truth oozed out. Yet still the MoD piled the mop, and it took another two years before a second inquest — ordered by the High Court — revealed the truth. (Among other revelations it uncovered was the testimony of the expert witness who had taken part in the earlier investigation; he said he had been "severely hampered" and subjected to "pressure" to say it was an Argentine missile.)

As far as I know, nobody has been dismissed or reprimanded, let alone prosecuted, for organizing or taking part in the six years of deceit. Mrs Cockton says she is not interested in being reimbursed for the £7,000 she has spent in her campaign to unveil the truth, though as far as I know she has not yet been offered it. But just as I have not concentrated on the tragedy itself, I am not concerned to demand retribution either. What I want to know is: why?

Why, that is, did not the MoD and the Army face, and tell, the truth? No one was trying to protect a guilty friend, for there were no guilty friends. No one could have feared a court-martial, for any such tribunal would have acquitted anyone charged. No one could have believed that what happened was so shockingly unprecedented that it should never see the light of day, for something of the sort must have happened in every battle in history.

We all find it hard to admit that we have made a mistake.

But not even that will explain what happened, because the mistake was made in the Falklands, and the cover-up was organized in London.

There is no evidence that the Cardiff's officers would not have shouldered the tragic blame if the facts had been presented to them, but the words of the officer who took the fatal decision are significant:

"We said we had shot something down in the Stanley area and received a signal back saying an Army Air Corps helicopter had been lost in that area at that time. But that was the last I heard of the affair until the Board of Inquiry in 1986."

My italics. And they draw me towards a conclusion. The disease of secrecy, which spreads like dry rot in an old house, has so infected the people involved in this story that they cannot see why what they did was unnecessary as well as disgraceful. Something happened which should not have happened; it was nobody's fault, and it had happened thousands of times in the past, but because it *should not have happened*, the lie that it *didn't happen* must be told.

Must? Yes, in the minds of those responsible. Something has gone wrong, therefore we must conceal it. If we must conceal it, it must be important. Blankets, please, gentlemen. The impending secrecy legislation announced by the Government will be coming up shortly. Mr Richard Shepherd, the Conservative backbencher, and his courageous band, who were so narrowly beaten (only 37 votes) in their attempt to introduce a real Freedom of Information Bill, will naturally fight hard for their principles and our liberties.

And they had better, because one thing I know beyond conjecture is that somewhere in the Government's legislation there will be a clause which would make forever impossible Mrs Winifred Cockton's six-year campaign to find and reveal the truth about the death of her only son. May his memorial be its defeat.

Commentary • WOODROW WYATT

## When dissent endangers

The strange stirrings in the Soviet Union continue apace. Last weekend the Supreme Soviet did not unanimously ratify two decrees put before it by the Communist Party's central committee. Thirteen deputies out of 1,350 voted against tougher measures against street demonstrations; 31 voted against giving armed police greater powers of arrest.

It might not be much of a revolt in Western parliamentary terms but is unprecedented in the Soviet Union, where the deputies, meeting twice a year, are expected to do unanimously as they are told.

The previous weekend there were astonishing scenes in Lithuania, one of the three independent Baltic states annexed by Stalin under his secret agreement with Hitler in 1939. The atmosphere of *glasnost* was the impetus for a return to the church from state confiscation of the beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral in Vilnius, the capital. Until the last the authorities resisted the handover but caved in to popular clamour.

About 20,000 people assembled before the cathedral in the early hours of Sunday morning to celebrate the Mass conducted on the steps. Two hundred thousand, many carrying candles, rallied in the main square. Forests of Lithuania's banned national flag appeared. Banners demanding were made for the restoration of sovereignty, though leaders cautioned against going too far too fast.

At the other end of the Soviet Union the disaffection involving Armenians has not been stilled. The failure to quell the rebels in

Afghanistan shook the Soviet myth that subject peoples really like rule by imposed communist governments. Now all over the Soviet Union non-Russian peoples despondent for decades begin to hope for cracks in Moscow imperialism, and their hopes are shared by the 120 million in Eastern Europe fettered by Soviet-installed puppet communist governments.

The unrest, though national feelings survive for centuries, might not have emerged so strongly if communism had delivered material comforts and prosperity. The rise of local nationalisms are connected with the collapsing economic system. The quasi-religious Russian communism has not dislodged older religious faiths which, fuelled by nationalism, burn hidden like volcanic fires bursting to explode. If Britain were occupied, the churches would be as full as those of Poland when Mrs Thatcher arrives tomorrow for her three-day visit.

Paranoia over imaginary threats from the West has caused the Soviet Union heavily to over-invest in weapons and armed forces. Denying goods to domestic consumers has enabled the Soviet Union to achieve a massive preponderance in nuclear and conventional armaments on land and in the sea and air though their technological base is not yet up to Western levels. This is magnificent militarily but imperialist Russia, safe from attack, dare not at present use them to loot the wealth of the West for fear of obliteration by retaliation. The crunch point has been reached at which the energy of national pride no longer

offsets miserably low living standards and an absence of democratic freedom which adds stalling of the spirit to that of the body.

Hence Mr Gorbachov's charm offensive. He needs the free-enterprise skills in management of the West if he is to make headway in satisfying the incessant demand for consumer choice. Last week the minister of light industry told the Supreme Soviet that he was committed to providing 4.25 pairs of shoes a person by the year 2005. The shoes are not to be what the consumers want but what the state thinks they ought to want — if they ever arrive. It would be funny if it were not tragic.

Foreign investors are being invited to lend money for the erection of modern factories. There is a rush to provide credit from the democracies to help Mr Gorbachov give consumers in the Soviet Union a touch of reasonable living.

It is assumed that the loans are safe because Russia has a good record in honouring foreign debts, though recently there have been long delays in payment by Soviet enterprises. However, all the credits will be wasted if the Soviet Union tries to use them in a state-directed communist fashion.

Recently *Liternurnaya Gazeta* reported that \$700 million worth of imported equipment for the Vaz auto plant was still awaiting installation. The Russians still pathetically believe that only communist bureaucracy can manage factories and enterprises effectively. Talk of releasing political prisoners whose existence the Soviet

authorities deny because, under the Soviet system, people are imprisoned solely for criminal acts — will be insufficient to outweigh managerial defects.

The Soviet Union is not yet ready to acknowledge that communism is, and always will be, nothing more than a discredited theory which cannot deliver its promises.

Mr Gorbachov says he wants much land given to the peasants, whose present holdings amount to 3 per cent of all Soviet agricultural land producing 30 per cent of the country's agricultural produce, but nothing much has happened because of the resistance of the communist bureaucrats content with their present power.

Now there is talk of joint enterprises in which foreigners may be allowed to have a controlling interest and take their profits out of Russia. Splendid if it happens. But so far foreign businessmen encouraged by *glasnost* have been discouraged by the rotten terms offered and the endless delays.

The Soviet Union is in such a mess that only a return at least to the free-enterprise days of the Tsars, during which growth was rising rapidly at the turn of the century, can rescue it. So long as Soviet Russia is a communist state it is doomed and the rest of us should be on guard for the fallout resulting from rising internal and East European nationalisms, anger at being kept unnecessarily in a state of poverty and irrepressible demands for something vaguely resembling democracy. Faltering empires have struck outwards before.

NOV 1 ON THIS DAY 1904



Dan Leno took his name from his stepfather. His parents were itinerant entertainers known as Mr and Mrs Johnny Wilde, with whom he made his first stage appearance at the age of three.

### OBITUARY MR DAN LENO

The conventional phrase, "We regret to learn," has a genuine meaning when the death to be reported is that of the comedian, Mr Dan Leno. In September 1902, his health broke down, and in June, 1903, after he had returned to work, his mind was found to be no longer under complete control. He died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, in Springfield-road, Balham, of heart failure, being less than 50 years of age. Mind and body, it seems, were worn out by overwork.

Possibly the hardships of his childhood had something to do with his too early death. When quite a youth he won the championship of the north of England in clog-dancing, later the bones of his supremacy were enlarged, and it was as the champion clog-dancer of the world that he came to London. London, as it happened, cared little for clog-dancing, and Mr Leno soon began to add patter and songs to his steps.

Mr Leno had not only a rich fund of comedy in his own quaint face and person, he had that far more gift — the intelligence to make use of it. Whether at Drury Lane or the Pavilion, he was always the same, yet always different. At Drury Lane he played many old women; his last appearance was as Mother Goose (later Madame de Guise); but

Mother Goose was quite different from the Widow Twankey, perhaps his most famous part, and both were other than the Mrs. Kelly who delighted thousands at the Pavilion. In the same way, the shop-walker (with the famous talk on eggs) was quite other than the huntmaster or the beekeeper. And yet each had the same face, the same smile, the same twinkling eyes, and the same twinkling feet.

Mr Leno, in fact, was a close student and an able exponent of character. He had imagination. He was not content to trade solely on what nature had given him. He could hardly walk, without raising a smile; but he had a hundred different ways of walking and dancing, each appropriate to the person he was representing. His brains were as much to thank as his face or his voice for the roars of laughter he could raise for 15 minutes without a break from a packed house in Drury Lane, and though it is no secret that he did not invent all his quips for himself, he gave them all new point.

Everything he did showed observation and thought, as well as a natural — if we may use the word — absurdity. Many comedians — some of them almost as naturally absurd as Mr Leno — fall down, for instance, when Mr Leno, as chairman of the board of directors fall down and go into confusion with the table, or as the professor of anatomy fall down and go into confusion with the blackboard, he did it so wisely and so well that the sides of his audience ached.

His income was enormous and his popularity even greater. He was the first and only "music-hall" performer to be commended to Sandringham, and the only comedian of modern times in his own class in connection with whom the word "genius" could be used with propriety.

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1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

## MORE THAN A SHIPYARD

The death sentence pronounced on the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk yesterday will dull the morale and aspirations of people in Poland no less surely than the declaration of martial law did nearly seven years ago. It will also deepen the division between rulers and ruled at a time when there seemed a glimmer of hope that government and opposition might meet around the same table to discuss Poland's future.

The Lenin yard is more than a shipyard. For decades, its fate has mirrored more faithfully than official pronouncements and slogans the fate of the popular opposition in Poland. It saw repeated industrial unrest in the post-war years and the food riots of the early 1970s. It saw both the birth of the independent trade union Solidarity and its finest hour — when the Communist Party leaders came to Gdansk to sue for peace. The shipyard workers stood out as staunchly as any against martial law. And it was here, eight years after Solidarity flourished, that this summer's strikes were best supported, by a new generation of workers.

The Polish Government insists that the decision to close the yard was taken on exclusively economic grounds — and the economic logic is unimpeachable. Last year it produced fewer than half the ships it had produced in 1979. Its losses were estimated to be equivalent to more than £3 million, and it received state subsidies amounting to more than £10 million. It is beset by industrial troubles. If, as the Government says, it can find employment in the area for all 14,000 people who will lose their jobs, there is no social reason to keep the yard open.

On taking over the post of Prime Minister three weeks ago, Mr. Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated his intention of taking the hard decisions necessary to put the Polish economy, which is acknowledged to be in a parlous state, on sounder foundations. There is an argument for saying, and Mr. Rakowski has used it, that the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk should be closed for the sake of the economic health of the country as a whole.

But the way the decision was announced and

its timing suggests other factors at work. Mr. Rakowski may be pioneering a new, more ruthless approach to Poland's problems, but a great many of Poland's industries are uneconomic. The decision to start closing the loss-makers with the Lenin shipyard has symbolic value, in that it shows the Government is serious about encouraging profitability. But it conveys another message, too: that it is intent on minimizing industrial unrest and political activity among workers.

The news was broken during the long weekend of the All Saints Day holiday, when workers' thoughts would be far from shipbuilding. There is only six weeks to go before the anniversary of the declaration of martial law. By then, the yard will be closed — and, no doubt, cordoned off to prevent protests.

The decision also came on the eve of the British Prime Minister's visit to Poland. This saved the embarrassment of an announcement during her visit but allowed Mr. Rakowski, apparently without irony, to use the connection to pay tribute to the Prime Minister's success in slimming down British industry and dealing with the trade unions. He signalled not only that the Government would not allow Solidarity to interpret Mrs. Thatcher's visit as their triumph, but also that Gdansk's days as a place of pilgrimage for Western leaders are numbered.

The most immediate casualty of the decision, however, will be the planned round-table talks between government and opposition. These offered the first possibility of political progress in Poland after years of silent hostility. They are now out of the question.

In agreeing to talk to the Government at all, the opposition had risked accusations of capitulation. Preparations for the talks had been stalled for weeks, by the Government. Now, the Solidarity leader, Mr. Lech Walesa, has accused the authorities of treachery. The imminent closure of the Lenin shipyard at Gdansk will set back the possibility of even a limited consensus between the authorities and the people for a very long time.

## EYES AND TEETH

The Government will seek today to reinstate charges for sight tests and dental checks in the Health and Medicines Bill by clinging to the coat-tails of the Chancellor's autumn statement. By bringing back the charges thrown out by the Lords while at the same time presenting a large additional sum for the health service, ministers hope to dissipate the energies of backbench rebels.

In terms of parliamentary tactics, the ploy is entirely legitimate — even predictable. In any other terms it will be unfortunate if the Commons fails to examine the Government closely on its reasoning for this proposal.

Ministers should have no difficulty with some of the arguments being advanced in favour of the status quo. It can hardly be maintained that charges for sight tests and dental checks would cause noticeable hardship. The most needy 40 per cent of the population will continue to be exempt from the charges, as they are from other NHS fees. The exempt already include children under 16, students under 19 and adults on low incomes. In addition, expectant and nursing mothers are exempt from dental charges and the blind and partially sighted do not pay for optical services. Sufferers from diabetes and glaucoma have been added to these groups as the Bill has progressed.

Just as the freezing of child benefit and raising of income support and family credit will concentrate help where it is most needed, so raising £170 million in health service charges would produce resources which could go towards improving the overall standard of care. Those who cannot afford it will not pay. A sum of £3 a year for a dental check or £10 for a sight test cannot be described as a serious imposition for those in work on a reasonable income. The argument, however, is not simply

about capacity to pay. It is also, or should be, about prevention versus cure.

Everyone connected with the health service, including Mrs. Edwina Currie, the junior Health Minister, accepts the importance of applying resources to prevent the need for treatment ever arising. This is not only humanitarian, it is cost-effective. Presumably it implies regular screening.

As with any other service, charging at the point of consumption is a good way of making sure that services are used by those who need them and not by others. Many GPs will testify that some visitors to their surgeries do not strictly need a consultation. The same is probably not true of visits to the dentist, but it may be of eye tests.

Equally, some checks which might reveal the need for treatment at an early stage will not take place if charges are introduced. The rigorous libertarian will argue that individuals should be free to make that choice for themselves and that it is no business of government to seek to influence spending patterns by subsidizing some goods and not others. In general, that is a persuasive argument. Proponents of retaining or introducing a measure of state intervention almost invariably under-estimate the capacity of individuals to work out the optimal solution for themselves.

However, it would be reassuring if in this case the Government could produce some more convincing cost-benefit analysis of the measure as it affects overall demands on the health service. It is possible that a subsidy for regular screening of certain medical conditions is ultimately better value for money, as well as producing a healthier population, than leaving the choice to the market.

## CHANGING TRAINS

Mr. Paul Channon has successfully transformed the Department of Transport into a go-ahead department with a keen eye for private sector opportunities. As his interview published yesterday in *The Times* showed, however, he will not be rushed into a half-baked privatization of the rail network. He deserves applause on both counts.

A glance at the Environment Department's twists and turns in the early days of water privatization or the Energy Department's breathless dash to catch up with the manifold difficulties of electricity privatization may have convinced him that getting it right is preferable to getting it done quickly. Above all, the other privatizations have taught that there is no single model for him to copy when planning the future of British Rail.

Electricity displays the problems that arise when a common carrier is intended to become a buffer between supplier and final distributor. Water displays the pitfalls of trying to make private companies publicly accountable. Neither offers a ready example of how there can be competition in the provision of a service which is inherently monopolistic — and railways have traditionally had that characteristic.

Competition is anyway not limited to price alone. There can be competition also in reliability of service, extent of the network and relative cost (measured against other forms of transport, including road transport).

Some will say that the Transport Secretary also owes obligations, including one to the management of British Rail which, however justified the criticisms that remain — has made progress in recent years in turning the industry round. This is a reason why the break-up of the railway service should not be broached without thorough consideration of all the arguments and all the options.

Recreating the Great Western obviously holds attractions for a nation with a tendency to nostalgia, but it hardly addresses the

principle of monopolistic provision. Setting up an authority for the permanent way is another option, though the poor condition of American rail track (Amtrak and private sector) stands as a warning against under-investment.

Breaking up the network into individual lines not only sounds like a regulator's nightmare, but runs against the evidence of history. The logic of economics in the Victorian era was amalgamation and take-over and so it would surely be in the twenty-first Century.

But there is another reason why radical surgery on the network may not be in the best interests of the public. Mr. Channon made play in his interview with the argument that subsidy to loss-making lines could be delivered as easily to a privatized British Rail as at present. The problem is that rail subsidies are conceived in absolute terms. Rail is not costed the same as road. The cost of subsidizing railways in Wales is rarely compared with the cost of Welsh roads.

British Rail often "competes" with road on terms which defy accounting and indeed political logic. Splitting the rail network into a myriad lines could make comparison between rail and its competitors more difficult to make.

Much work has to be done. A single line (into Fenchurch Street, say) might well be transformed overnight into a commuters' delight. But it behoves the Transport Secretary to take a less parochial view.

He needs to remember that the quality of the network as a whole depends as much on inter-connection between lines and regions as on service on individual lines. He must also consider that the railways are only one part of the transport network in this country and should be planned, maintained and — in the event of privatization — disposed of in that wider context. Only when thorough consideration has been given to all these contingencies can he take his decision.

## A way to reform the jury system

From Sir Frederick Lawton  
Sir, After working for 51 years in the criminal courts, 25 as a barrister, 26 as a judge, I, like your reporters (Spectrum, October 24, 25) have the impression that the jury system is not working properly.

Reform, however, is difficult because of the lack of reliable evidence and the obstacles in the way of getting any. Anecdotal evidence and impressions provide an unsound basis for change.

What, I submit, is required is the setting up of a committee, preferably a royal commission, with extensive powers for gathering evidence, to enquire into and report upon the working of the jury system and the roles in it of both judges and jurors.

More is required than changing the qualifications of jurors. Should they be entitled to decide guilt, which is a question of mixed fact and law; or should they be confined to deciding issues of fact, leaving the judge to apply the law to the facts found?

Juries are as competent as judges to decide issues of credibility. If juries were confined to deciding issues of fact, judges would no longer be required to direct them upon the law. I suspect that juries often do not understand the directions given to them.

After a lifetime spent in the criminal courts, I am convinced that for serious offences trial by jury is better than trial by judge alone; but trial by jury should not be a lottery; still less should it be trial by illiterate or unintelligent members of the public.

Yours sincerely,  
FREDERICK LAWTON,  
2 Harcourt Buildings,  
Temple, EC4A,  
October 25.

## Glaucoma testing

From Mr. M. W. Tuck  
Sir, Messrs. Redmond Smith and Patrick Trevor-Roper (October 31) play down the importance of glaucoma testing by leading with a statement that "only about one third of free sight tests include a pressure test for glaucoma". Since this appears to be based on some research which I have recently published, may I point out that, as was originally made clear, almost half of all those in the relevant high-risk age group, i.e. the over-40s, are at present tested in this way. Moreover, a large proportion of the tonometers used by opticians have been purchased in the past three years, which suggests that the extent of screening under present NHS sight-test arrangements has been increasing sharply.

In this changing situation the observation that there has been no reduction over the last 30 years in blind registration attributed to glaucoma is of doubtful relevance. With an ageing population, an upward trend in the numbers might in any case have been expected.

As a layman, I hesitate to comment on data about the prevalence of chronic simple glaucoma, but again a relevant basis is the over-40s, where about 1 per cent of the population have been shown to be affected — i.e. twice the figure stated.

And perhaps one might at least question the way in which the importance of early detection is minimised: "there is no evidence that early diagnosis necessarily (my italics) halts the progress of the disease". Why is it then that consultants do in fact decide to treat the condition as soon as it is detected?

Yours faithfully,  
M. W. TUCK,  
14 Woodlands Road,  
Surrey, Surrey,  
October 31.

## Dental check charges

From the Secretaries of the Oral and Dental Research Trust  
Sir, The Government seems intent on instituting charges for dental checks.

Oral cancer caused nearly as many deaths in this country (1,266 in 1983) as cervical cancer (1,959) according to the most recently available statistics from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. We understand that these figures may be an underestimate.

Oral cancer is the sixth most common cancer in the world. Regular visits to the dentist, who is trained to look at the whole mouth and not only the teeth, can make early diagnosis possible.

If the Government decides to institute charges for dental checks this safeguard will be denied to many. We wonder what the public response would be if a charge were proposed for cervical smear tests under the National Health Service.

Yours faithfully,  
D. J. ANDERSON,  
A. C. CAMPBELL,  
Secretaries,  
The Oral and Dental Research Trust,  
Keats' House, St Thomas Street, SE1,  
October 31.

## Modern music?

From Mr. Robert Kee  
Sir, The BBC World Service, while "modernising" itself, is to keep "Lilabullero" for the signature tune of its news bulletins. The service's managing director says it "identifies the whole network".

Identifies it with what? The words of "Lilabullero" are wholly

## Power issues in the green debate

From the Director of Friends of the Earth

Sir, Margaret Thatcher's insistence on a "much heavier nuclear programme", as reported in your interview with her on October 26, betrays a dangerously imprecise understanding of the "greenhouse effect" and how best to deal with it.

This debate between coal and nuclear electricity-generating systems entirely misses the key issue. Energy-efficient measures (such as better-insulated buildings and more efficient electrical appliances and lighting systems) represent a far better investment for reducing carbon dioxide emissions whilst satisfying energy demand than investing in any new generating capacity. Despite the Prime Minister's aspiration to make Britain the most energy-efficient country in Europe, the Government's record in energy conservation is very poor.

On a global basis, carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels and from deforestation are responsible for about half the global warming effect. The rest is caused by other "greenhouse gases" such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), methane and nitrous oxide. If we eliminate CFCs world wide, that would reduce global warming by 20 per cent at a stroke.

Here in the UK our coal-fired power stations account for about one third of total carbon dioxide emissions; the other two thirds come from the use of coal, oil, and gas in industry, transport, housing and the commercial sector. Energy efficiency measures can act upon the entire range of energy systems, including transport and lighting, and can be implemented immediately without any environmental damage and with far greater financial savings.

For instance, lighting consumes about 20 per cent of UK electricity. New technologies are rapidly emerging, such as compact fluorescent bulbs, which use one fifth the electricity of domestic incandescent lamps.

In addition, the research and development of other non-polluting forms of electricity production, such as wind and solar power, has not been encouraged as much as in other countries. The Dutch, for example, intend to install 1,000 MW of wind capacity by the year 2000.

Instead of reducing a UK energy debate to one between nuclear and coal, we must look at all the alternative options, particularly investment in energy efficiency. Mrs. Thatcher has a good opportunity to show her commitment to reducing the threat posed by the greenhouse effect by ensuring that the forthcoming Bill on the privatisation of the electricity supply industry obliges electricity utilities to consider energy eff-

## Wind turbines

From Sir Eric Mensforth, FENG  
Sir, Your correspondent's suggestion (October 25) of groups of 3,000 wind turbines poses obvious environmental problems. However, larger turbines now under test would substantially reduce this number.

There also exists a design, backed by significant structural and electrical analysis, which provides a windmill — I prefer the term — of 20 megawatts capacity. Seventy five to 100 of these would provide energy equal to the output of a conventional medium power station — nuclear or steam.

Sited in groups in offshore waters, they would be inconspicuous.

Yours truly,  
ERIC MENSFORTH,  
42 Oakmead Green,  
Woodcock Side,  
Epsom, Surrey,  
October 26.

## Docklands transport

From the Deputy Chairman of the London Docklands Development Corporation

Sir, Mr. Nicholas Terry (October 26) seems surprisingly ill-informed on the commitment of the London Docklands Development Corporation and others to provide Docklands with a transport system that will match capacity with projected demand.

The Corporation is determined that the great success of Docklands will not be spoiled by inadequate transport arteries. Massive injections of private and public finance have already been committed in record time to enhancements of rail and bus links and to a major new highways network for the area.

Subject to the statutory process, all the major highway schemes will be on site by next year, with most scheduled for completion in 1991-92. Commitments already made for upgrading and extending the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) will make a significant impact on improved access to the area.

By 1991, for example, double-length trains will be capable of carrying up to 15,000 passengers per hour in each direction on the DLR between Bank and the Isle of

Wight. Such practical measures would make a great deal more sense than playing off one environmental hazard against another.

Yours sincerely,  
JONATHAN PORRITT,  
Director,  
Friends of the Earth,  
26-28 Underwood Street, N1,  
October 28.

From Professor David Bellamy  
Sir, May I through your columns beg Mrs. Thatcher to take advice from real ecologists before she blots her new green copy book any further. Nuclear power is the answer to nothing — to "acid rain" nor the "greenhouse effect".

Much of the acid in so-called "acid rain" comes from blooms of marine plankton caused by eutrophication. Coniferisation of large areas is another significant factor. Acidification of landscapes can be ameliorated by the application of agricultural lime. Simple isn't it?

Alternative energy, wind and wave power, already under development by the CEBG and others, are the answer; so are energy-saving devices in homes and industry and co-generation from waste. These are both environmentally and user-friendly and create jobs, good clean jobs.

I would also beg the Prime Minister to ask for proof as to the true economics of nuclear-power generation, costs of building, running, decommissioning, and policing the dead carcass, and dealing with and policing the radioactive products (and, in the Prime Minister's case, loss of voters' credibility must be taken into account).

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID J. BELLAMY,  
The Conservation Foundation,  
Fairholt House,  
2 Font Street, SW1,  
October 28.

## All awash

From Mrs. Elizabeth Wardle  
Sir, Like Mrs. Thatcher, I am trying to turn green. I keep newspapers for recycling and take my bottles to the bottle bank. But what should I use in my washing machine?

My local supermarket sells an enzyme-free, biodegradable liquid, but it comes in an environmentally-unacceptable plastic bottle, whereas the chemical-packed powders come in nice organic cardboard boxes. How am I to choose?

Yours in perplexity,  
ELIZABETH WARDLE,  
51 Richmond Road,  
New Barnet, Hertfordshire,  
October 28.

From Mr. Hugh I. Arnold  
Sir, Mr. Graham Cunningham (October 25) feels that wind-driven electricity generators would protect the environment.

Recently I travelled by road from Palm Springs towards Los Angeles and passed through a long, semi-desert valley where the hillsides were thickly packed with such machines in serrated ranks, like giant Martian daffodils. Ten thousand (or thereabouts) saw I at a glance, but they certainly did not my heart with pleasure fill.

The effect was grotesque, and made hideous what would otherwise have been a starkly beautiful landscape.

Of what use to guard the environment if we can't see it for the windmills?  
Yours etc.,  
H. I. ARNOLD,  
11 Dane Heights,  
Seaford,  
East Sussex,  
October 25.

Dogs, compared with 2,000 each way at present.

Further enhancements of the DLR can be put in hand, in addition to the eastern extension now before Parliament. Coupled with the new road system and other proposed public-transport improvements this will ensure that Docklands will not be strangled by its own success and grind to a halt, as Mr. Terry seems to believe.

However, there is no denying the pace of development in Docklands is such that travel, especially to the Isle of Dogs, will be difficult over the next four years as we and others push ahead with the transport infrastructure which will ultimately ensure that development demand does not outstrip the capacity of the system.

We are confident that the transport plans and schemes currently under construction will meet the demands of all known developments in Docklands, including Canary Wharf. The point of the joint discussion document referred to by Mr. Terry is to identify further possible improvements to public transport to give capacity for demand beyond current forecast development levels and to highlight Docklands' position as an eastward extension of central London.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID HARDY,  
Deputy Chairman,  
London Docklands Development Corporation,  
Great Eastern Enterprise,  
Millharbour, E14,  
October 28.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (01)782 5046.

## Boys' knees in a social context

From the Headmaster of The King's School, Gloucester  
Sir, Your Wednesday article (October 19) and Mrs. Tulloch's letter (October 27) in praise of the scruffy schoolboy is, I believe, only one symptom of current attitudes to schoolboys in our society.

As we have become more prosperous and more comfortable we have also become less tolerant of any image that may mar the current fashion for immaculate homes and clothes. Children are now expected to live and act with drawing-room manners at every moment of their lives. What was once described as boisterousness is now hoodlannism; horse play of even the most innocent sort is easily labelled bullying.

Adventure and exploration, especially when initiated by school-teachers, are discouraged by the readiness of the media to criticise even the slightest risk, and there are always those who are eager to seek litigation. As a result insurance cover for all children's activities has soared. Soon we may even fear to play rugby in schools.

The problem is that natural energy and exuberance will always reveal itself in some way. What the young boy cannot do under supervision or at least in an atmosphere of acceptance will find its expression in illegal violence and underhand deceit. Perhaps herein lie some of the roots of our society's current ailments.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
ALAN C. CHARTERS,  
Headmaster,  
The King's School, Gloucester.

From Mr. L. A. C. Ashby  
Sir, May I bend the knee (freshly scrubbed) in salute to the letter of Mrs. Tulloch, from a country boarding prep school which combines a preference for corduroy with the desirability of shorts; though I fear that total approval by her is unlikely to be bestowed upon us.

Whilst a general inspection of the knees here would fall into her description of "dirty and battle-scarred" — for which skateboards currently bear the most responsibility — we would unfortunately not comply with the caricature of a school of dishevelled William Browns.

We are just brave enough to aspire to healthy limbs combined with a modicum of sartorial elegance — or at least as much as can be expected from any normal eight-year-old!

Yours faithfully,  
L. A. C. ASHBY (Head Master),  
The Elms, Colwall,  
Nr. Malvern, Worcestershire,  
October 27.

From Mr. J. F. Storey  
Sir, Before any more of your lady readers get carried away by "Just William" imagery, may I state, as one who actually had to wear the rather demeaning and impractical things, that there was nothing character-building about shorts.

There must be many of my generation who can still recall vividly the pain and misery of gasping or scraped knees in which was embedded like sharp knives, the grit of the school playground. A further refinement of the agony was generally a liberal dose of iodine administered, in all kindness, by one's mother on returning home.

Yours faithfully,  
J. F. STOREY,  
Rosebank, Park Road,  
Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

From Mrs. Louise Mollo  
Sir, When my son was seven he started at a local prep school, where the uniform was maroon cap and blazer, shirt and tie, and grey-flannel shorts.

The first day I went to collect him I stood as 120 identical small figures came pouring out towards me with nothing to help distinguish one from the other. It is a most disconcerting feeling not to be able to recognize your own flesh and blood, but suddenly I caught sight of a familiar pair of knees.

Thereafter I never looked towards the cap area, but always at the knees, and never once got it wrong.

Yours faithfully,  
LOUISE MOLLO,  
New Hayward House,  
Hungerford, Berkshire,  
October 27.

From Mrs. R. Jude  
Sir, I am pleased and proud to inform the nation that my husband and I are currently offering food and shelter to two members of an endangered species, i.e. schoolboys whose winter and summer plumage includes grey short trousers.

They are somewhat scruffy specimens and their call is raucous, but these disadvantages are obviously greatly outweighed by their rarity value.

Yours faithfully,  
R. JUDE,  
Woodlands, Mounters Lane,  
Chawton, Hampshire,  
October 27.

From Henry Rowan-Robinson  
Sir, If Mrs. J. Tulloch wants to see a proper schoolboy she can come to our school.

I wear grey corduroy shorts all year. I fill my pockets with as many items as I can. My knees are always muddy and have lots of cuts and although I have garters my socks have a habit of sliding down my legs.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY ROWAN-ROBINSON  
(aged 9)  
Hendham Road, SW17,  
October 27.















## FASHION

adding your own personal touch to a sleek functional all-in-one



Left: Her navy/pink suit, £130, Nevea, Pindisports. Vest, £7.99, M&S. Cap, £14.50, The Hat Shop. Gloves, £7.99, C&A. Nordica 725 boots, £99.95. His blue/white/red Tactel jacket, £129.99; pants, £129.99; Ellesse, Lilywhites. Shirt, £24.99, Maser; cap, £16.99, Marceau; both Pindisports. Gloves, £22.99, Harrods. Nordica 975 boots, £169.95. Right: Her jacket and trousers, £79, C&A. Gloves, £29.95, Killy. Harrods. Top, £24.99; Moon Boots, £44.99, Lilywhites. Sunglasses, £20, visor, £13.50, Tyrolia; both Pindisports. His multi-coloured striped ski suit, £278, Henri Duvillard; Snow & Rock; Sporting Image, Portsmouth; Geronimo, Sutton Coldfield. Dynastar gloves, £29.99; Nordica 981 ski boots, £189.95. Jubo sunglasses, £19, Snow & Rock; Olympus Sports. Skis and poles, Pindisports. Photographs by CLIVE ARROWSMITH. Hair by Nick Ziegler for Harl's. Make-up Luis Burgos. For stockists, see opposite page

PEOPLE

## Frontier pioneer

Is Ralph Lauren the designer who most surely represents American style? New York's Museum of American Folk Art certainly believes so. Before the Seventh Avenue spring fashion shows this week, where Lauren will parade tomorrow his latest refinements on Americana, the museum has honoured him with an award "for pioneering excellence in American style", presented at a \$750-a-head gala dinner in aid of the building fund for the museum's new headquarters on West 53rd Street.

The 400 guests, encouraged to dress in "vintage velvet and lace" for dinner held in a mock barn in Manhattan, were rallied by a committee headed by Woody Allen, Mia Farrow and Audrey Hepburn, under the honorary chairmanship of Nancy Reagan, and entertained by Lauren's favourite Country and Western singer, Michael Martin Murphy.

Lauren, whose team had assembled the frontier art, vintage saddles and quilts, for the museum's annual folk art exhibition this year, has consistently drawn on his American heritage as themes for his collections. Navajo knitwear, chambray shirts and pioneer skirts in suede and denim became contemporary classics after his Santa Fe collection in 1982. His styles created for *The Great Gatsby* and *Annie Hall* have become timeless favourites in everyone's wardrobe. In the process, his Polo Ralph Lauren empire, covering home furnishings, fragrances, childrenswear and accessories (all assembled in a Madison Avenue mansion showcase store) has expanded into an international \$2 billion business.

● Ralph Lauren shops: 143 New Bond Street, W1; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. His Polo collection of rugged sportswear sells in stores nationwide.

At Bruce Oldfield's last Barnardo's Gala fashion show, the *Princess of Wales*, its president, in a shimmering column of pleated silver lamé, outdazzled the models. Tonight, accompanied this time by the Prince of Wales, the Princess will no doubt again show off to perfection yet another number off the sketchpad of this glamorous ex-Barnardo's boy when she presides at the second Gala to celebrate his design talents, with a fashion show and a raffle to raise funds for a training centre for the physically handicapped.

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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Jane Rackham

## BBC1

- 6.00 *Celestine AM*.  
6.35 *Edgar Kennedy* (b/w). 6.55  
Weather.  
7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Kirsty  
Wark and Jeremy Paxman.  
Includes national and  
international news at 7.00, 7.30,  
8.00 and 8.30; weather at  
7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; regional  
news and travel reports at  
7.57, 7.57 and 8.27. 8.55  
Regional news and weather.  
9.00 *News* and weather followed by  
*Open Air* with *Brookside* creator  
Phil Redmond and Mike Shaft.  
9.20 *Kilroy* Robert Kilroy-Glik chairs  
a discussion on a topical subject  
*Going for Gold* (r). 10.55  
Children's BBC presented by  
Andy Crane beginning with  
*Playbus* 10.55 *Jimbo* and the  
*Jet Set* (r). 10.55 *Five to Eleven*.  
Patricia Routledge with a  
reading.  
11.00 *News* and weather followed by  
*Open Air*. Includes news of the  
British Film Institute's *One Day*  
in the Life of Television.  
12.00 *News* and weather followed by  
*Daytime Live* 12.55 Regional  
news and weather.  
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip  
Hayton. Weather 1.30  
Regional news and weather  
with two unexpected  
guests 1.50 *Going for Gold*.  
2.15 *Plum* The importance of being  
earnest (1952) starring Michael  
Redgrave, Michael Caine,  
Edith Evans, Dorothy Tutin and  
John Greenwood. Oscar  
Wilde's comedy set at the turn of  
the century about two wealthy  
brothers and their courtship of two  
young ladies. Directed by  
Anthony Asquith. 3.45 *Behind the*  
*Screen* (r).  
3.50 *PC Patterson* 4.00 *Fireman*  
*Sam* 4.05 *Fireman with Lorraine*  
*Chase* (r). 4.15 *What's Your*  
*Story?* Sylvester McCoy and the  
cast with young viewers  
version of episode two of a drama  
series 4.30 *Knowhow*. Learning  
series.

## BBC2

- 9.00 *Celestine* 9.30 *Daytime on Two*:  
economic news 9.55 *An*  
*air rescue in Austria* 10.15  
*Badger Girl* 10.40 *Investigating*  
*science* 11.00 *Clothes* 11.15  
*Wondamans* 11.55 *Family*  
*Victories* 12.00 *People*  
attitudes to animals 12.20 *Waves*  
and their properties 12.40  
Third year options 1.30 *German*  
for beginners.  
1.35 *Kiss Radio* (r). 1.50 *Animal*  
*Pair* (r). 1.55 *Home Ground*. The River  
Coven.  
2.00 *News* and weather followed by  
*You and Me* (r). 2.15 *See Heart*  
(r).  
2.40 *Championship Bowls*. The CIS  
Insurance United Kingdom Indoor  
Championship.  
3.00 *News* and weather followed by  
*Sale Dresses*. Businessmen and  
designers.  
3.30 *Championship Bowls* from  
Preston. Includes news, regional  
news and weather at 3.50.  
4.25 *The College* (r). 4.55 *Northern*  
*Lights* (r).  
5.00 *Advice Shop* on the Social  
Fund.  
5.30 *First Time Garden* (r). (Coefax)

## BBC1

- 6.00 *Newsround* 6.05 *Grange Hill*.  
Episode 13 of the 20-part series (r).  
(Coefax) 6.30 *Where's Your*  
*Story?* Fing in your version of  
episode three. To contribute  
call 021-432 5432. 6.35  
Neighbours (r).  
6.50 *One O'Clock News* with  
Nicholas Witchell and Laurie  
Mayer.  
6.50 *London Plus* and weather.  
7.00 *Telly Addicts*. The Blakemores  
of Bolton meet the Moore family  
from Sutton.  
7.30 *EastEnders*. Frank warns his  
interfering mother. (Coefax)  
8.00 *Farmy Towers*. Basil decides  
to defend the moral standing of  
the hotel (r).  
8.30 *A Question of Sport* presented  
by David Coleman. This week Ian  
Botham and Bill Beaumont are  
joined by Lloyd Honeyghan, Nick  
Fair-Jones, John Aldridge and  
Martin Brundle. (Coefax)  
8.50 *One O'Clock News* with  
Michael Buerk. Regional news and  
weather.  
9.30 *South of the Border*. Episode  
two of the private detectives  
drama and the girls are hired  
by a solicitor to investigate the  
circumstances surrounding the  
death of a client's husband.  
(Coefax)  
10.25 *Wildlife on One: Meerkats*  
United. An award-winning  
documentary about little  
creatures that live in the scorching  
Kalahari (r). (Coefax)  
10.55 *Network*. A new monthly series  
designed to give viewers a chance  
to voice their criticisms of  
television. Tonight's topic is sport  
coverage and defending their  
respective channels are the BBC's  
head of sport, Jonathon  
Martin, and his ITV opposite  
number, John Bromley.  
11.45 *The Search for Relevance*. An  
award-winning Open University  
documentary on how  
companies in the United States  
and Japan are using  
computers.  
12.35 *Weather*.

## BBC2

- 9.00 *Flare Guns of Disobedience* (1969).  
Susan Oliver and Kurt Russell.  
Western adventure about a wagon  
train guide and his struggles to  
clean up a town run by outlaws.  
Directed by Boris Sagal.  
7.20 *Personal Media*. André Previn  
talks to Yo-Yo Ma who also plays  
excerpts from works by Bach  
and Elgar.  
8.00 *Play of the Week*. *André Previn*  
Keith Floyd tastes Cretan fare.  
(Coefax)  
8.30 *Brass Tacks: Part Game?* A  
report on poaching.  
9.00 *Collier's Sandwich*. Part three of  
the six-part comedy series  
starring Mel Smith. (Coefax)  
9.30 *The Mind Machine*.  
Programme seven examines the  
brain's visual system.  
10.20 *Building Significance*. A new eight-  
part series on 20th century  
architecture in Britain.  
10.30 *Newsnight* 11.15 *Weather*  
11.20 *Championship Bowls*.  
Highlights of today's games in the  
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11.45 *The Search for Relevance*. An  
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12.35 *Weather*.

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12.35am.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 *TV-am*.  
6.35 *Lucky Ladders*. 8.55 Thames  
association game. 9.55 Thames  
news and weather 10.15 *The*  
*Times*. The Plaza... Mike Scott  
chairs a discussion on a  
topical subject.  
10.40 *This Morning*. Magazine series  
presented by Judy Finnigan and  
Richard Madeley. Includes news  
at 11.00, news on the radio, at  
11.45, a guide on teaching  
babies and young children to  
swim. National news at 10.55;  
regional news at 11.55.  
12.10 *Newsnight*. Learning the aid  
of puppets. 12.30 *A Country*  
*Practice*.  
1.00 *News at One* with Julia  
Somerville.  
1.30 *Thames News* and weather.  
1.35 *Files: Taster* (1988).  
starring Victor Mallet and Leo  
Genn. Second World War  
drama about prisoners-of-war  
breaking out of an Italian camp  
in the middle of the Libyan desert.  
Directed by Terence Young.  
3.00 *Olivia*. A new series of the  
celebrity mime game  
presented by Michael  
Parkinson. This afternoon Lionel  
Stair and Lisa Goodwin are  
joined by Christopher Biggins.  
4.00 *Tickle on the Tum*. Village tales  
for children 4-10. *The Adventures*  
of Tintin (r). 4.20 *The Story*  
*Show* with Matthew Corbett. 4.45  
*Count Duckula*.  
5.15 *Blockbusters*. General  
knowledge quiz game. The  
questionmaster is Bob  
Holness.  
5.45 *News* with Alastair Stewart.  
6.00 *Thames News* followed by  
*Newsnight*.  
6.25 *Help with Community News*.  
6.30 *Prove It*. Chris Tarrant calls the  
bluff of another selection of  
members of the public with  
something to prove.

## CHANNEL 4

- 9.30 *Schools*.  
12.00 *The Postman Programme*.  
12.30 *Business Daily*. Financial and  
business news service.  
1.00 *Tourism: The Welcome*.  
Business. Lost in the series (r).  
Directed by Boris Sagal.  
2.00 *Files: The Iron Horse* (1929).  
b/w starring Douglas Fairbanks.  
Stunning silent in which  
D'Artagnan and his three friends  
of France. Directed by Allan  
Dwan.  
3.30 *Files: Back from the Front*  
(1943). b/w starring the Three  
Stoges as Sergeant Warbucks  
and his three friends who are  
sent to the front by the  
Germans after their ship is  
torpedoed. Directed by Jules  
White.  
3.40 *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. First  
viewers join second viewers to  
discuss their respective  
responsibilities towards the  
offspring.  
4.30 *Feature to One*.  
6.00 *American Football*. The  
feature game is the Cincinnati  
Bengals at the Cleveland  
Browns.

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## Scotching some myths

TELEVISION  
CHOICE

● *The Divided Kingdom* (C4, 8.00pm), presented by the Carlisle-born journalist Beatrix Campbell, this week demonstrates that traditional Scottish images - tartan and haggis - are essentially phoney, and a gross imposition on the part of the English. Quite so; most reject this tourist picture of Scotland as redundant, though one interesting contribution points out how this sentimental image has nevertheless been partly absorbed. Play "My Ain Folk" to a room full of Scots and watch the tears roll. The programme also demonstrates, by default, the problem with most TV documentaries about the British Isles in general, whatever the editorial slant: the terrain was colonized years ago by *Look at Life*.

● *First Tuesday* (ITV, 10.30pm) investigates the rise of the Evangelical movement in Britain, with particular reference to the Restoration Church. "You can have a brand new life if you accept what I'm offering you..." As the pitch is much the same as one gets from telephone sales companies - what's supposed to be in it for you - acceptance requires less of a leap of faith than a willingness to submit to conditional and often faulty logic. The American influence is apparent in the practice of vigorous rhetoric, and the carefully cultivated telegraphic charisma of the church leaders. The Evangelical movement puts great emphasis upon Speaking in Tongues; in reality, all the church leaders, or apostles, speak with the same manicured transatlantic accents. The history that is revealed is not hard to guess: squabbles, schisms, defections, loads of money, gullibility, complaints



Carlisle-born Beatrix Campbell explores Scotland and some of our views on its traditional tartan-clad image (C4, 8.00pm)

of brain washing and black-mail, excommunications, bland reassurances. The unspoken argument seems really to be over whether one spells the word "prophet" or "profit". Dazed defectors now say that what they had understood to be God's mysterious ways (a command to move from Camberley to Yeovil) was in all likelihood something more secular and familiar: Christianity as a tool for

Chris Petit

## Magnificent sparrow

RADIO  
CHOICE

● As biography, *Piaf: The Legend Lives On* (Radio 2, 9.00pm) bobs about precariously, caught in the wake of the repeated *Omnibus* documentary and the French film *Piaf: The Early Years* on Channel 4. It looks for something new to say about the Parisian sparrow, and does not find it. I expected better from its presenter, Daniel Pagan, a fellow countryman of Piaf's, who dug deeply into Maurice Chevalier's life in a Radio 2 series a couple of months ago and came up with an impressive amount of unfamiliar material. But, though *Piaf: The Legend Lives On* disappoints as biography, it succeeds as a piece of music, and addresses itself to quite another aspect of Piaf: the phenomenon of such a tiny frame accommodating such a prodigious voice. Listen to her singing "Bravo pour le clown", for instance. Her repeated cries of "Bravo!", if delivered



Edith Piaf: tiny frame but an enormous voice (R2, 9.00pm)

in a circus tent, would have snapped the tent, and brought the big top tumbling down around her ears. There was more, much more, to Piaf than the uniqueness of her rolled "rs" and the uncanny steadiness of her vibrato, but they became the popular hallmarks of her fame. When she

sang in English, the thrill was halved. There are two such anti-climaxes tonight, in recordings of "La vie en rose" and "Non, je ne regrette rien".

● *Drama Now* (9.25pm) is Radio 3's new shop-window for contemporary plays. If all the displayed goods have the quality of N.J. Warburton's *The Messenger*. Tuesday night shopping is going to be a positive pleasure from now on. The setting is a publishing house in 1911, a veritable monument to laissez-faire, where everyone knows his/her place and keeps to it. The one exception is the young messenger boy (Antony Howes) who criss-crosses his way over the demarcation lines with innocent abandon. The eccentric adults (executive recluses and a firm who eats electric light bulbs) are played by the kind of stellar trio we are not used to finding in these cost-cutting days - Juliet Stevenson, Alec McCowen and Don Henderson.

Peter Davalle

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## Radio 1

6.55 *Weather*, followed by *News*  
7.00 *Morning Concert*: Copland  
(Jubilee Variations); Copland  
Pops Orchestra  
under Eric Kusnetz; Dvorak  
(Czech Suite: Detroit SO  
under Antal Dorati)  
7.30 *News*  
7.35 *Morning Concert* (cont'd):  
Copland (An Outdoor  
Overture: Cincinnati Pops  
Orchestra under Kunzel);  
Gershwin (Rhapsody in Blue)  
Side Story: Oscar Peterson,  
piano, Ray Brown, bass, Ed  
Thigpen, drums; J. Lewis (A  
Day in Dubrovnik: New York  
Chamber Symphony under  
John Lewis with Modern  
Jazz Quartet; Liza Liza  
(Symphonic poem Tasso,  
Istomato a trionfo; Leipzig  
Gewandhaus Orchestra  
under Kurt Masur)  
8.30 *News*  
8.35 *Composers of the Week*:  
Beethoven: Sonata in F  
minor Op 10 No 1; Linda  
Nicholson (Schaetz  
fortepiano c 1797);  
Symphony No 2 in D;  
Handel: *Handel* under  
Nicholson; Hummel (violin,  
bassoon and basso  
continuo) (r)  
8.35 *Little Russians*: Rosemarie  
Wright (piano) plays a  
selection of Russian  
miniatures by Lyapunov,  
Tchaikovsky and Arensky  
(first of two programmes)  
10.10 *Syncretic*: *Pierrot* (Voyage au  
pays du rêve, for flute,  
string trio and harp);  
Francaix (Quintet for flute,  
violin, viola, cello and harp);  
Debussy (Sinfonia for flute,  
violin, viola, cello and harp,  
Op 34) (r)  
10.55 *Pedagogical Harpsichord*:  
David Robit plays works  
by Froberger, Bach, Couperin  
and Bach (r)  
11.20 *BBC Welsh Symphony*  
Orchestra: James Loughran  
conducts Mozart's  
Symphony No 38 in E flat (K  
542); Schubert's Symphony  
No 8 in B minor (D 759)  
(Unfinished); and  
Beethoven's Symphony No  
8 in C minor Op 67  
1.00 *News*  
1.05 *Glasgow Lunchtime Recital*:  
Live from the Scottish SO  
Concerts. Brian Fyfe Cook  
(cello) and Anthony  
Saunders (piano) perform  
Purcell's Music for a While;  
Elizabeth Poston's Three  
songs from *Re-creations*;  
Trevor Hock's Song at Night  
(Music for a While); Donald  
Davies' *Town's Three Be*  
of Beethoven  
Daughters, I Fear They  
Knew, When the Lamp  
Shatters, and Weep You  
No More Sad Fountains;

## Radio 2

6.55 *Weather*, followed by *News*  
7.00 *Morning Concert*: Copland  
(Jubilee Variations); Copland  
Pops Orchestra  
under Eric Kusnetz; Dvorak  
(Czech Suite: Detroit SO  
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7.30 *News*  
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Beethoven: Sonata in F  
minor Op 10 No 1; Linda  
Nicholson (Schaetz  
fortepiano c 1797);  
Symphony No 2 in D;  
Handel: *Handel* under  
Nicholson; Hummel (violin,  
bassoon and basso  
continuo) (r)  
8.35 *Little Russians*: Rosemarie  
Wright (piano) plays a  
selection of Russian  
miniatures by Lyapunov,  
Tchaikovsky and Arensky  
(first of two programmes)  
10.10 *Syncretic*: *Pierrot* (Voyage au  
pays du rêve, for flute,  
string trio and harp);  
Francaix (Quintet for flute,  
violin, viola, cello and harp);  
Debussy (Sinfonia for flute,  
violin, viola, cello and harp,  
Op 34) (r)  
10.55 *Pedagogical Harpsichord*:  
David Robit plays works  
by Froberger, Bach, Couperin  
and Bach (r)  
11.20 *BBC Welsh Symphony*  
Orchestra: James Loughran  
conducts Mozart's  
Symphony No 38 in E flat (K  
542); Schubert's Symphony  
No 8 in B minor (D 759)  
(Unfinished); and  
Beethoven's Symphony No  
8 in C minor Op 67  
1.00 *News*  
1.05 *Glasgow Lunchtime Recital*:  
Live from the Scottish SO  
Concerts. Brian Fyfe Cook  
(cello) and Anthony  
Saunders (piano) perform  
Purcell's Music for a While;  
Elizabeth Poston's Three  
songs from *Re-creations*;  
Trevor Hock's Song at Night  
(Music for a While); Donald  
Davies' *Town's Three Be*  
of Beethoven  
Daughters, I Fear They  
Knew, When the Lamp  
Shatters, and Weep You  
No More Sad Fountains;

## Radio 3

6.55 *Weather*, followed by *News*  
7.00 *Morning Concert*: Copland  
(Jubilee Variations); Copland  
Pops Orchestra  
under Eric Kusnetz; Dvorak  
(Czech Suite: Detroit SO  
under Antal Dorati)  
7.30 *News*  
7.35 *Morning Concert* (cont'd):  
Copland (An Outdoor  
Overture: Cincinnati Pops  
Orchestra under Kunzel);  
Gershwin (Rhapsody in Blue)  
Side Story: Oscar Peterson,  
piano, Ray Brown, bass, Ed  
Thigpen, drums; J. Lewis (A  
Day in Dubrovnik: New York  
Chamber Symphony under  
John Lewis with Modern  
Jazz Quartet; Liza Liza  
(Symphonic poem Tasso,  
Istomato a trionfo; Leipzig  
Gewandhaus Orchestra  
under Kurt Masur)  
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Gershwin (Rhapsody in Blue)  
Side Story:



# Government bans hunting to save the British seals

By Sheila Ginn, Political staff

The Government announced a two-year ban on the slaughter of most seals in British waters last night to protect the colonies unaffected by the epidemic.

The hunting and killing of all seals in England and Wales will be outlawed from December 1. In Scotland the ban affects only the 18,000 common grey seal population which has been hit hardest by the epidemic.

However the slaughter of grey seals in Scottish waters may go ahead next year under licence because of the threat to fishing.

Anyone breaching the new law faces a fine of up to £1,000, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said.

During this time scientists will continue investigating how many seals have died from the distemper virus in areas such as the Wash and off the Yorkshire coast and whether the virus has been caused by pollution in the North Sea.

No grey seals, totalling more than 93,000, can be killed during the breeding season in November and December.

But talks are going on between Government officials, environmentalists and fishing interests to decide whether to re-issue licences for the culling of grey seals in Scottish waters next year.

Mr Hurd used his powers under the Conservation of Seals Act 1970 to make Order imposing the ban in England and Wales because of the threat to the seal colonies from the virus.

His action followed advice from the Government-sponsored Natural Environment Research Council and the Nature Conservancy Council and will be looked at again next summer when more is known about the effect of distemper epidemic.

Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, said: "This is the first time that we have introduced Orders under the Act

on this scale. This reflects the high level of our concern about the diminishing seal population."

Dr John Harwood, head of the Sea Mammal Research Unit, said: "We welcome these moves and it seems it could aid recovery after the deaths this season." However the move was dismissed as "too little, too late" by Animal Concern (Scotland).

The organization, which first called for a ban in August, said that the prohibition order was a false promise because it still allowed fishery interests to continue to kill the seals under licences issued by the Scottish Office.

"The Government has recognised there is a problem, but failed to implement the only logical solution - that is to stop all killing of seals entirely, whether under licence or not," Mr John Robins, Animal Concern's organizing secretary said.

Meanwhile yesterday, the Prime Minister flouted the Government's record on green issues.

She cited multi-million pound projects on acid rain, the ozone layer and pollution in the North Sea as evidence of her administration's care for the environment.

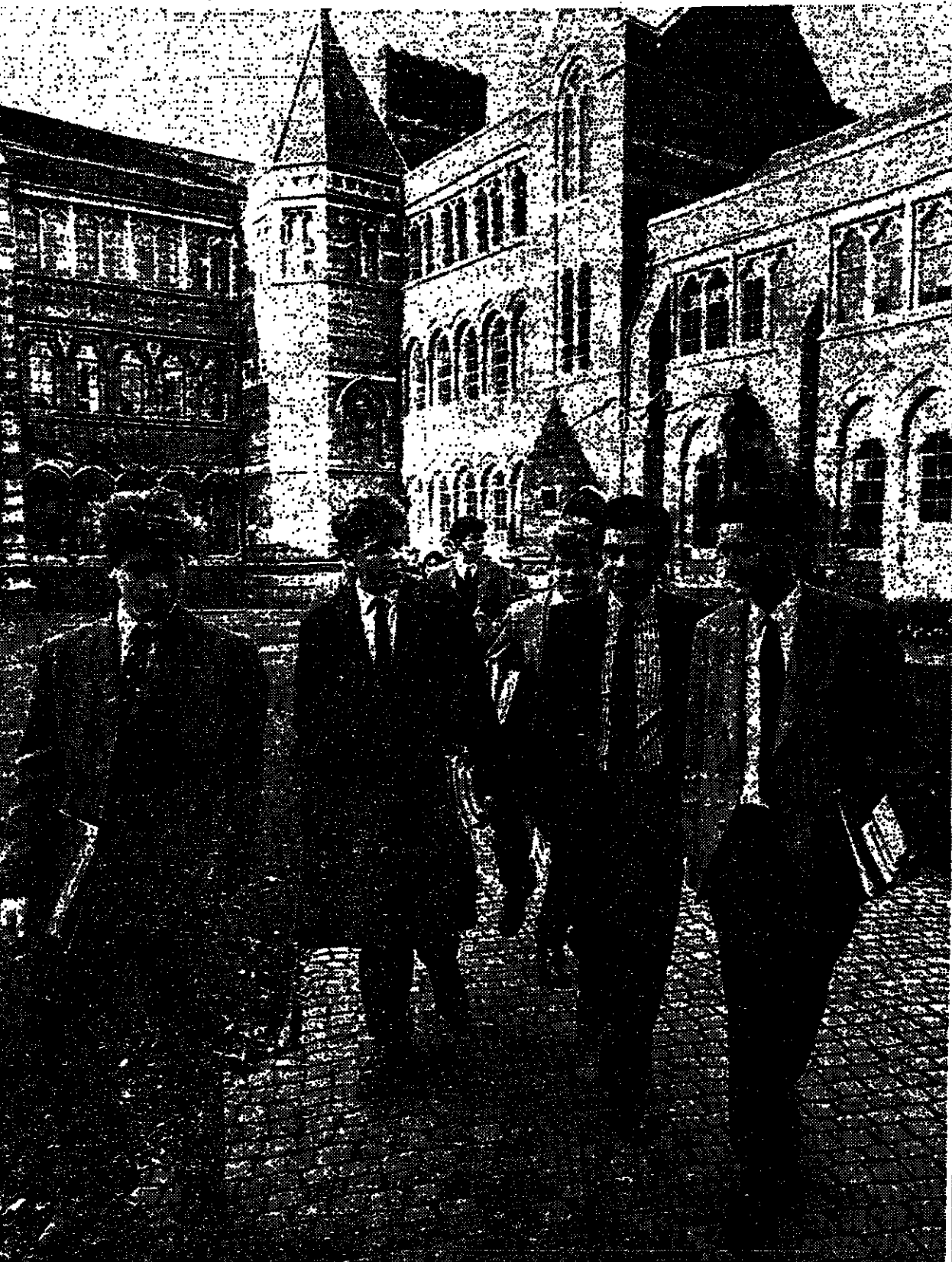
Mrs Thatcher, in a written Commons answer, said that the Government's action to combat acid rain was the second largest programme undertaken in Europe. It included the £1 billion programme over ten years to cut emissions from power stations.

The Government is also campaigning to speed up the reduction in chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to 85 per cent, instead of the 50 per cent cut by 2000 already agreed with other nations.

The clean-up of the North Sea includes a 50 per cent cut in discharges of dangerous substances by 1995.

Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, said: "This is the first time that we have introduced Orders under the Act

## Wiping out Tom Brown's image



Tim Devlin, second right, face-lifter for Rugby School, with some of the pupils yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Tim Devlin went back to school yesterday. It was his first day at Rugby School as the school's first Press Officer. Mr Devlin has been appointed to help to rid the school of its "Tom Brown's Schooldays" image of bullying and caning. A

former education correspondent of The Times, Mr Devlin is now with a public relations agency. Rugby School, founded in 1567, now takes girls in the sixth form and has tried to adapt to a changing world. The £2,250-a-term school has 731 pu-

pils. A BBC documentary earlier this year featuring a pupil swap with Rufford comprehensive in Liverpool, portrayed Rugby as snobbish and elitist. Former pupils are to be asked to suggest improvements.

## Political sketch

### Saving the Wales and their water

Now that the whales have been freed and swum off to be harpooned by the Japanese, there is a huge reservoir of public goodwill for endangered species waiting to be tapped. So it is natural that concern in the House focuses on Mr Peter Walker.

The Government benches were unusually full (about 11 Members) for the commencement of Questions about Wales on Monday. Some of this interest may have arisen because a few of the simpler souls, having heard about whales on their wireless and seen the Prince of Wales on their television, probably thought one of the PM's new "green" ideas was to have a special session on this endangered species. But most knew otherwise: that Mrs Thatcher dreams not of preserving that largest of mammals, but of driving into extinction that comparatively small, birdlike creature, the very smoothest, crispest, sleekest of mammals, the Secretary of State for Wales, as a Welsh weekend.

It was when she offered Mr Walker the job, that, tied to a treadmill department and starved of the oxygen of publicity, he would fade away. Holes have been punched through to Wales in the nick of time. So, though he may be only a bird in a gilded cage, I can report that Peter Walker is hopping up and down on his perch, pecking enthusiastically at his little mirror.

Heaven knows it can't be easy. Never the most trusting of races, the Welsh appear to have become convinced that the latest English plot is to sell "their" water to foreigners. While control of the Welsh Water Authority has rested in the Government, the complaint was that the English had stolen it.

It is pleasing to see that England is now viewed with nostalgic affection as Wales looks to the new horror - foreign buyers who might (suggested Ann Cwyd) even force Perrier down homey Welsh pipes. It was too much for the Liberals' Richard Livsey who socked Mr Walker with a real hum-dinger: "Would the Secretary of State not agree that his policy is utterly folly?" Mr Walker paused a moment to decide his response - then decided to agree rather in the manner that one might de-

cline sugar in tea: "A nice question, but on balance I think not."

Gwyn Jones did us all a service with his question on donor organs. Question and answer implied what few had realized: that Welsh organs are handled by a different authority from English ones. Edna Everage has remarked that the problem about donor kebabs is that you never know who the donor is. But now it is clear that you can specify, it cannot be long before it occurs to someone in Wales that the English are planning to steal their internal organs.

Suddenly (it being 3.10) we switched to questions to the Church Commissioners. I often like to imagine, as He trudged through those deserts in Palestine, or lay upon stones, staring at the night sky, whether Jesus would have looked into the future. Did He wonder where it was all going to lead? Did He know? Did He see a grey-suited Sydney Chapman ask a grey-suited Mr Alison whether wise investments by the Church Commissioners gave the Church an excellent "stake in capitalism"? Did He hear Mr Alison reply? "The Commission's handling of their investment portfolio is exemplary."

Did He hear Frank Field and David Harris mildly protesting that it might be best if the argument about ordaining women could be settled without driving too many people away, while Ivor Stanbrook barked that anyone who wanted women priests should get out of the Church; and Mr Alison, for the Commissioners, whimpered that there might be something in that but on the other hand there might not?

It took me back to the first Commons Debate I attended on Church Matters. As I remember, it addressed the question whether the Church of England should call itself "in" Gibraltar or "at" Gibraltar; it was argued at length and with passion. It is interesting to speculate upon what part Jesus Himself would have wished to take in these occasions. I seem to remember something about driving the whole lot of them out with a whip. But no doubt that was another issue, another Temple.

Matthew Parris

## Hunt for mole after education leak

Continued from page 1

education, and recommends that this "delicate subject" be approached in a step-by-step way beginning with allowing universities to charge all or some of their students a tuition fee of perhaps £500. He warns that this is the only way to pump more money into universities and colleges.

Mr Jackson, a Fellow of All Souls, says: "Whether go to fully-fledged vouchers, or start merely by increasing the fee we will soon find ourselves up against what I believe to be the crucial question: should tuition in higher education continue to be wholly publicly funded?"

"Given continuing public expenditure constraints this is now the only way to increase the share of gross domestic product (GDP) directed to higher education and probably the only way in which our elite institutions can secure the funding they require."

The minister says these objectives should be approached by an "indirect route" with universities being reminded that they are legally entitled to charge a "private" fee to home students.

"Any regulatory obstacle to private fee-paying that may exist should be removed. Institutions could then be encouraged to think of charging

such private fees, on their own responsibility.

"Government will not provide additional resources to students to pay such private fees, the setting of which will be at the discretion of the higher education institutions. But it should be possible for those institutions to set up their own bursary funds to assist students unable to pay."

He puts forward the idea of offering a fixed number of vouchers in three brackets, 750,000 vouchers worth £3,500, 150,000 worth £5,000 and 100,000 worth £7,500.

These would be awarded on academic merit and the num-

bers limited to meet the Treasury's concern about overall cost. Students would cash them at the place of their choice so promoting competition among universities and colleges, he says.

Mr Baker and Mr Jackson will shortly publish a White Paper on student support setting out proposals for top-up loans in addition to the present grant system. The Department of Education and Science said yesterday that while there had been a wide ranging debate about student loans and fees, it had no proposals that loans should cover fees or that students should pay their own fees.

Continued from page 1

she will argue that the situation was altogether different. She will say that, operating in a free and democratic society, they had begun to abuse their powers. The reforms the Conservative Government put through, she will argue, were designed to wrest control from the leaders of the unions responsible for those abuses and to restore them to the union members. The same democratic freedoms of association, she will point out, do not exist in Poland.

Mrs Thatcher is not expected to go to Poland bearing aid. Whitehall's response to

the Polish predicament of raging inflation and huge overseas debt is that the country must first come to an accommodation with the International Monetary Fund.

Of Poland's debt total of some \$39 billion, about £1 billion is owed to Britain largely in the form of bills which had to be picked up by the Export Credit Guarantee Department after Polish customers defaulted.

Mrs Thatcher's trip to Poland, the first by a British Prime Minister, will follow the usual hectic pattern.

Tomorrow she will fly there during the late afternoon for talks with Mr Rakowski and

an hour-long session with Cardinal Glemp, the Polish Primate. This will be followed by a meeting with six independent figures, including Professor Wladyslaw Fiedusien, the head of the Primate's Social Council, which monitors political imprisonments; Mr Janowski, a spokesman for private farmers; Mr Aleksander Baszynski, a construction company chief and head of a Warsaw organization devoted to promoting private enterprise; and Professor Witold Trzeciakowski, a professor of foreign trade and economics who has close links with the episcopate and who turned down a position in Mr

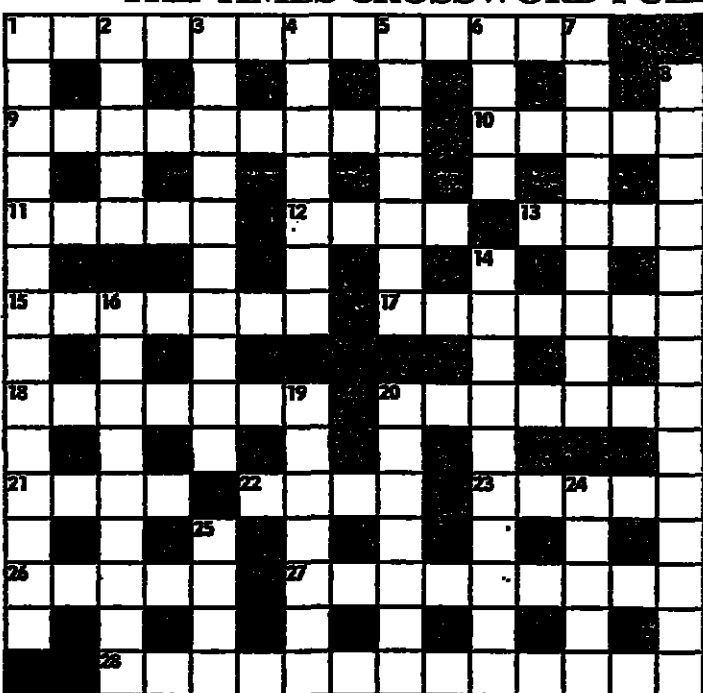
Rakowski's Cabinet.

On Thursday Mrs Thatcher will lay a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, have further talks and lunch with Mr Rakowski, visit the covered market, unveil a plaque at the British Council and visit St Stanislaw Kostka's church before talks with the non-Solidarity opposition, with the Consultative Council and with General Jaruzelski.

On Friday she will fly to Gdansk for talks with Mr Walesa. The day will end with further talks in Warsaw with Mr Jaruzelski followed by radio and television interviews and a Press conference.

## Hectic Polish schedule for Thatcher

### THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,815



- ACROSS**
- The state of some Cambridge fellows (13).
  - Pudding Descartes rejected as a substitute for sugar (9).
  - Text for a look-alike (5).
  - Half of them satisfied an old busybody (5).
  - Clovis's creator, up to his monkey tricks (4).
  - Advantage examinees once had after eleven (4).
  - "The Riddle of the Ancient Guild" (7).
  - Disappointed like some service-men, say? (7).
  - Obtains inside information in return for sum of money (4-3).
  - Woman speculator, or Kipling's more deadly female? (3-4).
  - Blade for cutting off entrance to tent (4).
  - Just a swallow by a tree (4).
  - Salable items used to be worn by soldiers (5).
  - Military detachment found way back towards the stern (5).
  - Resolve to make boy return fur (9).
- DOWN**
- Teacher digested words in many a novel (9,5).
  - Energy needed to cook (5).
  - Among opponents these are diametrically opposite (10).
  - Integrity of good man embraced by sweetheart (7).
  - Pugnacious type on the picket line? (7).
  - Member keeping master's book (4).
  - Lackey put a count in place (9).
  - New centre with two shops emitting light (14).
  - Subsequently establish protégé in course (10).
  - Englishman's ship in North Sea storm starts to alter course hurriedly (9).
  - Spanish nobleman's horse carrying money in South Africa (7).
  - Strain caused by a term of imprisonment (7).
  - The strap is said thus to prevail (5).
  - Way an artist rises to be a celebrity (4).

Concise crossword, page 22

### WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

**FAVONIAN**

- West-winded
- Favouring or nepotistic
- An East Devonian

**VENEFIC**

- Acting by poisons
- Pertaining to hunting
- Pertaining to love

**VENATIC**

- Pertaining to Venus
- Poisonous or witchlike
- To do with hunting

**EMPHRACTIC**

- Vegetable speech
- The spring thaw
- Stopping the pores

Answers on page 22, column 1

**Solution to Puzzle No 17,814**

DECEASED RETREAT

RELIC COME CLEAN

TUMBLE IN MUD

COMMON DISTRESS

EXTRA INDICATED

ALLEGEDLY

PROPELLER SETUP

U.S.S. OR

BATHCHAP SAMPLE

EDOMITIS

LOOKALIVE IN GAS

LENTIN TO A

EVENING RANKLED

### WEATHER

Scotland, Northern Ireland and northern England will be mostly cloudy, with some rain or drizzle likely over the northern half of Scotland. Most of England and Wales will start cold and frosty. Areas of dense fog, especially affecting central England, will clear during the morning, and the day will be generally sunny. Outlook: No basic changes.

### ABROAD

ABROAD: 1-hourly; 2-hourly; 3-hourly; 4-hourly; 5-hourly; 6-hourly; 7-hourly; 8-hourly; 9-hourly; 10-hourly; 11-hourly; 12-hourly; 13-hourly; 14-hourly; 15-hourly; 16-hourly; 17-hourly; 18-hourly; 19-hourly; 20-hourly; 21-hourly; 22-hourly; 23-hourly; 24-hourly.

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### AROUND BRITAIN

AROUND BRITAIN: 1-hourly; 2-hourly; 3-hourly; 4-hourly; 5-hourly; 6-hourly; 7-hourly; 8-hourly; 9-hourly; 10-hourly; 11-hourly; 12-hourly; 13-hourly; 14-hourly; 15-hourly; 16-hourly; 17-hourly; 18-hourly; 19-hourly; 20-hourly; 21-hourly; 22-hourly; 23-hourly; 24-hourly.

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MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1501.7 (-7.2)	US dollar 1.7685 (same)
FT-SE 100 1852.4 (-6.0)	W German mark 3.1533 (+0.0142)
USM (Datastream) 162.41 (+0.28)	Trade-weighted 76.4 (same)

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Wembley shares up on talks

Shares of Wembley, the sports stadium and greyhound racing group, soared 36p to a peak of 155p yesterday on confirmation that Mr Brian Wolfson, Wembley's chairman, and Mountleigh, the property group, are holding informal discussions which may lead to a recommended offer by Mountleigh for Wembley.

The late-afternoon revelation came after Wembley's shares had already responded sharply to weekend press reports that Mr Wolfson, who became a director of Mountleigh in the board reshuffle two weeks ago, will be the central figure in a reverse takeover of Mountleigh.

Mountleigh already owns an 11 per cent stake in Wembley.

**BAA forecast**  
BAA, the former British Airports Authority privatized in 1987, said that passengers would possibly double from 62 million by 2005.

**Shares to buy**  
CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, has recommended shares in two fund-management houses: Templeton, Galbraith & Hansberger, and Mercury Asset Management.

**STOCK MARKETS**  
New York  
Dow Jones ..... 2143.85 (-6.04)  
Tokyo  
Nikkei Average ..... 27982.54 (+21.53)  
Hong Kong  
Hang Seng ..... 2627.41 (+12.94)  
Amsterdam Gen ..... 285.6 (+0.1)  
Frankfurt  
DAX ..... 1584.9 (+3.1)  
Zurich  
Commerzbank ..... 1631.7 (-5.3)  
Brussels  
General ..... 3532.0 (+12.0)  
Paris  
CAC ..... 495.2 (-2.1)  
London  
FT-A All-Share ..... 1852.4 (-6.0)  
FT-300 ..... 1054.73 (-2.26)  
FT-Gold Mines ..... 185.9 (-2.9)  
FT-Fixed Interest ..... 97.63 (+0.08)  
FT-Govt Secs ..... 88.31 (same)  
Recent issues ..... Page 26  
Closing prices ..... Page 29

**MAIN PRICE CHANGES**  
RISERS:  
Wembley ..... 154p (+36p)  
Raeburn ..... 525p (+50p)  
Romney ..... 394p (+34p)  
Carton Comm ..... 66p (+25p)  
Int Thomson ..... 730p (+20p)  
Really Useful ..... 525p (+12p)  
Graham House ..... 450p (+25p)  
USI ..... 123p (+18p)  
Cable Comm ..... 272p (+12p)  
Copen ..... 208p (+12p)  
Schroders ..... 90p (+10p)  
FALLS:  
Lucas ..... 575p (-18p)  
Vivat ..... 625p (-18p)  
GR ..... 540p (-10p)  
Kode ..... 305p (-10p)  
Throg Dual ..... 300p (-10p)  
Whitbread B ..... 650p (-10p)  
Closing prices ..... 22284  
SEAQ Volume ..... 348.8m

**INTEREST RATES**  
London: Bank Base: 12%  
3-month Interbank: 12%-12%  
3-month eligible bills: 11%-11%  
buying rate  
US: Prime Rate: 10%  
Federal Funds: 8%  
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.35-7.34%  
30-year bonds: 10%-10%

**CURRENCIES**  
London: New York  
£: \$1.7685  
£: DM1.7810  
£: Sfr2.6554  
£: FF10.7613  
£: Yen125.94  
£: Index: 76.4  
ECU: £0.568170  
SDR: £0.78288

**GOLD**  
London Fixing:  
AM \$412.30 pm \$412.40  
close \$411.25-411.75 (23225-23275)  
New York:  
Comex \$410.70-411.20

**NORTH SEA OIL**  
Brent (Dec) pm \$12.60/bbl (\$12.65)  
Denotes latest trading price

**STOCK WATCH**  
0898 141 141

● Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included: bid speculation provided what little activity there was ahead of the Chancellor's Autumn speech; ConsGold put on 23p on reports that it might pull out of South Africa; Pilkington added 44p on hopes of a chart break-out; and builders and properties were bright as Wembley put on 24p, Southend Properties 8p and Parkdale Holdings 2p.  
● Recent additions include: SWP Group 03477; Noble Raredon 03478; Rascal Telecommunications 03479.  
● Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

# Minorco stake in ConsGold under scrutiny

By David Brewerton

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation into Minorco's bid for Consolidated Gold Fields will examine the implications of Minorco's existing 29.5 per cent shareholding as well as the possible consequences of Minorco gaining full control.

ConsGold is also pushing the MMC to include gold and platinum in its inquiry into the lapsed £2.9 billion bid.

The bid was unexpectedly referred last week on the grounds that there could be effects on competition for certain high value minerals and metals, especially zircon and titanium.

Yesterday, the Department of Trade and Industry took the unusual step of issuing a statement that the MMC was required to investigate and report on Minorco's bid for all the shares in ConsGold and "on any existing merger situation which it may find to exist."

It added that a merger situation qualifies for investigation when there has been a significant acquisition of, or increase in, an interest in a company in the six months before the date of the referral. Minorco could be required to divest stakes acquired during that period. But most of its ConsGold holding was bought much earlier.

Minorco, led by Sir Michael Edwards, reacted sharply to the DTI move, claiming there were, in fact, "two references, one of which was not disclosed publicly until this afternoon."

It demanded "speedy clearance" by the MMC.

Observers believe the referral was dictated more by political convenience than concern over the supply of the two metals, as the effects on the metals could have been dealt with through negotiations and possible undertakings.

The wider scope of the MMC inquiry adds to the confusion surrounding the bid where there are already seven inquiries or actions under way. They include investigations into possible insider dealing and an inquiry by the European Commission.

ConsGold is anxious the bid is not "waved through" after Sir Michael's sharp reaction.

A concentration of influence in the gold market might ultimately, ConsGold believes, be easier to substantiate and more difficult for Minorco to brush aside, even given Minorco's stated intention to dispose of both ConsGold's interests in Gold Fields of South Africa and Newmont Mining.

Comment, page 27

Comment, page 27

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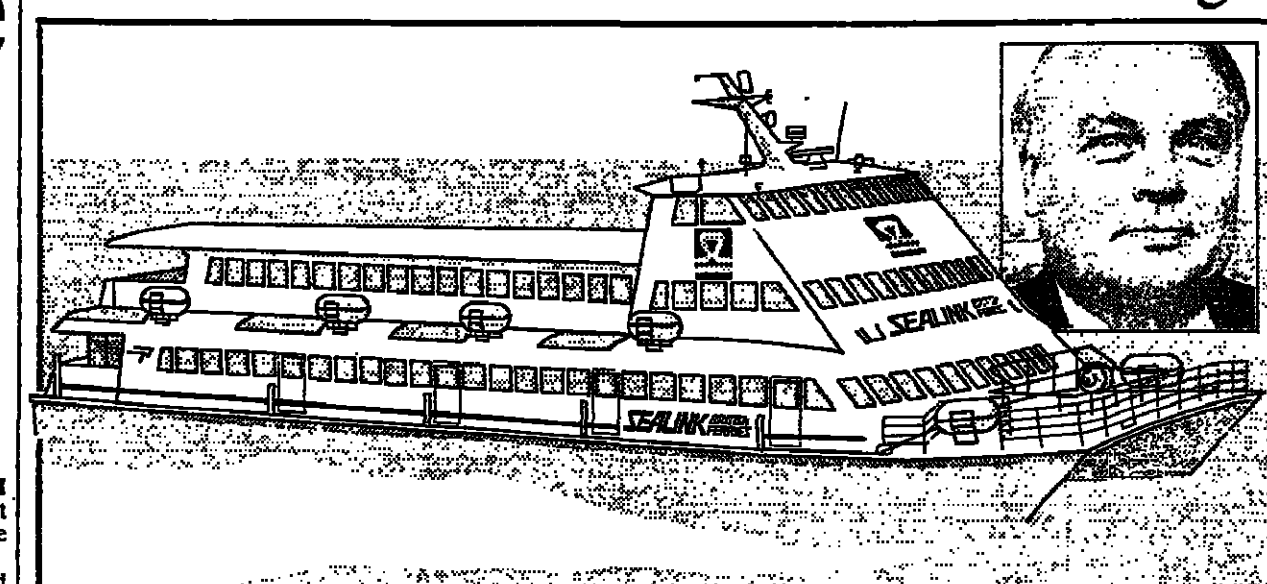
Comment, page 27

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Comment, page 27

## Catamaran should clear rules that sank Virgin



Super surf-board: an artist's impression of how the 400-seat 40-knot catamaran will look (Inset: James Sherwood)

## Sea Containers may attempt to win the Blue Riband trophy for Britain

By Colin Narborough

Mr James Sherwood, Sea Containers' competition-loving president, is thinking of going for the Blue Riband — the coveted prize for the fastest sea crossing of the Atlantic — with one of two high-speed, catamarans he has tentatively ordered from Tasmania.

The 30-metre, "wave-piercing" ships, which can carry more than 400 passengers at speeds in excess of 40 knots, are enhanced versions of craft the company's Sealink subsidiary operates between Southampton, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight.

The fastest crossing to date was set by Mr Richard Branson two years ago in the Virgin Atlantic Challenger, but the US trustees of the Blue Riband have rejected his claim on the trophy on the grounds that he used a speed boat, not a passenger liner.

In 1938 The Queen Mary won the trophy for Britain but since 1952, the United States, the American luxury liner, has held the title, when it made the run in 3 days 10 hours and 40 minutes on its maiden voyage. Mr Branson, on his second attempt, managed it in 2 hours 9 minutes less.

Despite Mr Sherwood being an American, a Blue Riband entry by Sea Containers would qualify as British, since it is the line which competes.

A Sea Containers spokesman said yesterday that the company intends to place the catamaran orders with a specialist shipyard in Hobart, Tasmania, and anticipates taking delivery next year. He was unable to give any financial details, but the Australian government has been subsidizing this type of vessel, designed to operate off Australia's surf-battered east coast — a factor should put the cost of two vessels at about £20 million.

The speed of the ships makes it necessary for passengers to wear seat belts, and its fittings are similar to those aboard the cross-Channel hovercraft Sealink operates.

The attempted fraud has, however, highlighted the frequency of this kind of crime in the City.

In its *Fraud Report 1988*, Ernst & Whinney, the accountant, estimates that corporate losses from fraud are running at about £14 million a day. In 1986 and 1987, the Fraud Squad investigated more than 1,000 cases involving a total of £3.3 billion. One senior merchant banker said last week that a fraud as large as the one at Hill Samuel happened "about once every six months" but that they almost never became public.

The City Fraud Squad is believed to be close to arresting at least one Hill Samuel employee involved in the \$100 million (£56 million) attempted fraud uncovered by the merchant bank last week. The police were still interviewing Hill Samuel staff yesterday and an arrest could be made today.

Police investigations are also continuing in the US, South America and on the Continent as well as in Britain, to track down the group responsible for operating the fraud. False payments of funds were engineered to several offshore banking centres.

The case is becoming one of the most significant in recent City crime. According to police sources, no fraud quite like that at Hill Samuel has been uncovered here before.

An announcement is expected today on whether the case will be handed over to the Serious Fraud Office, which combines police, legal and accountancy experts to handle

## Church of Scotland opposes Elders bid

By Colin Campbell

Elders IXL, facing the wrath of the Scottish establishment in its bid for Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, yesterday faced another stumbling block — the Church of Scotland.

S&N heard the Kirk's voice not from the pulpit, but via a ticker-tape. And the message was that Elders' bid should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The Church and Nation Committee emphasized that its voice should not be seen as supporting the drinks lobby. Nor was it to be thought that it was a shareholder in S&N.

Thining in any companies with direct interests in gambling, alcohol, or tobacco.

For good measure, the Kirk added that it would also not touch any investments with a South African connection.

But the Committee has a wide ambit to monitor social and public issues, and because of its concern for Scottish interests, and for possible employment implications for many of its flock, felt it should speak.

The Rev Norman Shanks, the Convener, said the Committee felt the major involvement of the banks in the bid battle could lead to the possibility of future asset disposals to repay loans.

The consequences for Scottish interests, which were being whittled away by "foreign" takeovers, were obvious and it was necessary that the Kirk's concern should be heard.

S&N could hardly be expected to say "cheers" to the statement, but did offer its thanks with a toast in water.

Beazer sales

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By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

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major crime in the City. There is some doubt, however, about whether the SFO is ready to take on a large case.

Investigators have been intrigued by the fraudsters' technique. The attempted fraud, without complex computer trickery, simply required forged dealing slips to be inserted into the bank's settlements system. The bank's control procedures were followed correctly by all staff concerned, yet the attempted fraud almost slipped through the net.

The police and Hill Samuel are not certain which of the 10 forged payment slips were part of the real scam and which were "red herrings" to cause confusion.

The attempted fraud comes at a particularly delicate time for Hill Samuel because the integration of its Treasury operations with those of its parent, the TSB Group, begins today.

The TSB's foreign exchange department is moving into Hill Samuel's Wood Street

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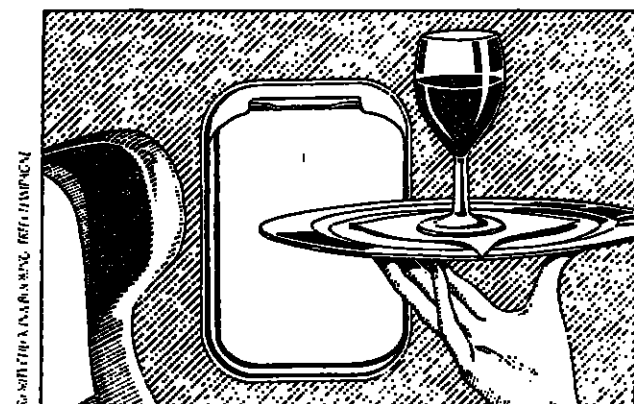
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EVERY DAY, IT IS.  
COMMONPLACE, IT ISN'T.

HEATHROW TO OPORTO	MON 18:00
HEATHROW TO OPORTO	TUE 18:00
HEATHROW TO OPORTO	WED 18:00
HEATHROW TO OPORTO	THUR 18:00
HEATHROW TO OPORTO	FRI 18:00
HEATHROW TO OPORTO	SAT 18:00
HEATHROW TO OPORTO	SUN 18:00

ONLY TAP FLY DIRECT FROM HEATHROW TO OPORTO SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, FOR FLIGHTS TO LISBON, OPORTO, FAIRO, AMERICA AND THE AZORES PHONE LONDON 01-262 0262, MANCHESTER 061-499 2161 OR PRESTEL 34 242.





## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Radio Clyde in agreed bid for Northsound

Radio Clyde, the independent radio station which is based in Glasgow is taking over North of Scotland Radio (Northsound), a private Aberdeen local radio station, in an agreed £1.38 million bid. The takeover is widely being interpreted as a step towards greater concentration among radio operators.

The company is offering eight of its shares for every seven Northsound shares and £1 in cash for every Northsound preference share. There is also a cash alternative offer, through Edinburgh Financial Trust, of 250p net per share. Radio Clyde has received undertakings representing about 58.7 per cent of Northsound's share capital. Recently Radio Clyde was one of four companies to form Satellite Media Services, which will allow nationwide satellite broadcasting to subscribing radio stations.

## Preedy shops sold by Next Rowe Evans up to £1.8m

Next, the high street store and mail order group, is selling the 21 shops from its Preedy subsidiary to WH Smith for £7.8 million. The shops, all leasehold, form the high street division of Preedy. Next says it wants to concentrate the division's trading through its Dillon's Newsagents local shops. The price includes £2.9 million for stock.

## New look at Dawson

Dawson International, the Scottish textile group which is widely thought to be an eventual takeover target, is reorganizing its operations into four divisions. The change, effective yesterday, involves the appointment of various directors to take charge of cashmere, knitwear and fine yarns; spinning and weaving; fur fabrics; and group interests in the United States.

The company disclosed that the Prudential Corporation group has an interest now in 7.72 million Dawson shares, equivalent to 5.02 per cent of the issued capital. The shares were steady at 220½p.

## Butte makes new ore finds

Butte Mining, the exploration group with extensive mineral interests in Nevada, US, has identified at least two new large ore bodies containing silver, gold, zinc and lead, the company says in its interim report. For the six months ended July 31, Butte showed an operating loss of £238,157. But helped by increased share price, Butte made an interim net profit of £10,678.

## Builders struck off

The Federation of Master Builders said yesterday that it had struck off three building firms from its membership list for allegedly placing the trade organization's reputation "at risk."

The federation's London region said that it had received more than 50 complaints within the past two years from clients of one of the firms, The Modern Window Company, of Rainham, Essex. Complaints included poor workmanship, faulty installation and lack of willingness to inspect faults. The federation is also expelling Castleman Builders of Chigwell and Abbey Builders of Harlow, both in Essex.

## RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES			
BMS (118p)	123-2	SCR Corp	£19½ +½
Buckingham (110p)	113	SMAC Group	96 +1
Builder Gp (125p)	181	SWP	26
Calsonic Inv	31	Specialities	77-1
Chieftain Group	104 +1	Sunnet & Vine	106 +1
Christie Gp (145p)	185 +5	Swallowfield	158-2
Colonnade	158	Tenn (Joh) (20p)	125
Edinburgh Hibernian	25	Thornley (125p)	125
European Colour	160	Zurich Group	54-1
Heritage (85p)	155 +1		
Herring Son (150p)	144	RIGHTS ISSUES	
Hi-Tech Sports	168	Anglia Sec N/P	43-2
Joyce Group	158	Berlin Hds N/P	6-1
Linat Group (115p)	168	Bennett N/P	21½
Mehd Group	124 +1	Card Gp N/P	26
Mitsubishi Bank	£19½ +½	Fitch Lovell N/P	27
Nat Telecom	170½	Regina H&B N/P	12
Racal Telecom	£7 +5	Sainsbury N/P	6
Ridgdon	126 +1	Sandino Spkm N/P	2
Riva	118	Tyson N/P	3
Savills (125p)		Queens Moat Hse N/P	27 +1½

(Issue price in brackets).

Among the more spectacular victims of last October's stock market crash have been shares in the fund management companies. With the market tumbling about their ears, investors quickly realized that those who managed pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts would suffer more than most from the rapid decline in share prices.

After a buoyant start to 1987, the sudden loss of confidence in the financial sector hit share prices hard. In the space of five short weeks, after hitting a peak on October 16, the fund management sector index plummeted to 38 per cent of its high, possibly creating a record for the fastest fall ever for a sector.

Today, one year later, the short-term outlook for earnings growth remains poor. Fees, calculated as a percentage of funds under management, have fallen, and overfunding of pension funds has cut the industry cash flow.

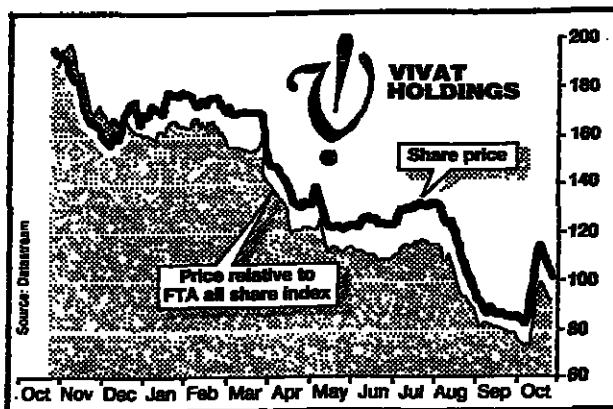
New unit trust regulations introduced last July have eliminated or reduced profits both from rounding unit prices, and from holding stocks of units. Meanwhile, sales of units have been running at only half their 1987 level. And as incomes have been squeezed, the costs of computerization and compli-

ance with the Financial Services Act have been rising.

However, CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the broker, sees grounds for optimism. In particular, because of the large number of unit trust accounts, CL-ALEX sees a recovery in unit trust sales. It also predicts a movement of pension funds to the independent managers, management of more funds for overseas clients and, eventually, a move towards higher charges in the unit trust industry.

The sector appears to be still strongly subject to takeover speculation, despite most managers' desire to remain independent. Henderson Administration and Ivory & Sims, for instance, still stand on multiples of more than 20 after massive drops in their share prices, ratings which are simply not justified by the fundamentals.

The stockbroker identifies two shares which offer outstanding value. Templeton Galbraith & Hansberger and Mercury Asset Management. Neither Mercury (75 per cent owned by SG Warburg), nor Templeton is a takeover candidate, and both will report a drop in earnings this year. But the shares are on undemanding prospective multiples of 8.8 and 8.6 respectively, and both are yielding more than 4 per cent.



## Vivat Holdings

Vivat Holdings has got itself into a tangle. Bid talks announced on October 12 have come to naught. The jeans company has just swung by £6.62 million into a £3.01 million interim loss.

There is no interim dividend and there must be very little prospect of a final payment either.

Vivat's troubles stem not so much from jeans products that have gone out of fashion, but from production centres that have become too costly. Whereas others in the field have profitably sourced their products from the Far East,

Vivat has held onto its European manufacturing capacity — and the cost is now evident. Hopes for an early and profitable retail operation in Britain and Spain have not been realized.

The upshot is that the entire French manufacturing operation is to be closed, but not until early next year, and that the still cost-effective Tunisian plant will take up the running.

But if the pain of the past six months is clear from the interim report to end June showing turnover down from £74.2 million to £69 million, and net losses of 8.64p a share compared with a previous profit equivalent to 7.30p a share, there could be worst to come.

## Finlan call to MMEC investors

By Colin Campbell

Finlan Group, having failed to win boardroom support from Merchant Manufacturing Estate Company (MMEC) for a merger, is going public on its talks and appealing to all MMEC shareholders to consider its proposed terms.

On September 19, Finlan bought a 9.9 per cent stake in USM-quoted MMEC, a fellow property-related company whose share price was then 69p. It says it is prepared to consider an offer on the basis of one-for-one, and possibly higher, if MMEC publishes a forecast of expected 1988 profits and an up-to-date net asset valuation. The conditions of



Rhode: going public on bid the offer, which if successful would create a group with a market capitalization of £41 million, are that it wins the support of the MMEC board,

and satisfactory undertakings that MMEC directors would accept the offer, and that other shareholders holding in aggregate more than 20 per cent of MMEC also agree.

Mr Michael Rhode, Finlan's chairman, says he held discussions with the board of MMEC with a view to a merger, but it was not possible to agree on terms.

Finlan believes, however, that there is commercial logic in a merger which would result in a more broadly-based business capable of taking on larger investment and development opportunities.

Finlan concedes that the beneficial holdings of the directors of MMEC and funds

## Fisheries lift plantations group profits

Pre-tax profits of Eastern Produce (Holdings), the diversified plantations group, jumped £2.15 million to £3.38 million in the first half of the year on turnover up from £26 million to £68 million.

The leap in first-half turnover and profit reflects the inclusion of Associated Fisheries for a full six months, compared with one month in the first half of 1987. Profits for 15 months of Associated Fisheries will be included in the full-year results.

Despite the acquisition effect, earnings per share are up from 7.6p to 10.2p per share. The interim dividend is maintained at 2.5p per share.

## Macarthy sells surgical division for £4.12m

By Wolfgang Mitchean

Macarthy, one of Britain's three biggest drug distributors, has sold the surgical division of Macarthy Medical, a wholesaler of surgical instruments and disposable products, for £4.125 million.

The division has been sold to Baxter Healthcare as part of Macarthy's rationalization plans. The sale follows the closure of six pharmaceutical branches, involving the loss of 650 jobs, after a fall in sales.

Macarthy plans to reduce borrowings through the sale of the division, which owns wholesaling depots in Dagenham, Essex, and Manchester, and a

## New rules foil broker venture

An attempt to set up the first new stockbroking firm in Edinburgh this century has failed, leaving the 11 backers out of pocket by £73,000.

The Securities and Investments Board yesterday said Hunter Blair and Co would not be allowed to take on any new business.

The end of Hunter Blair does not leave any clients short of money. The losers will be 11 private individuals who backed the firm with £73,000.

Mr Ronnie Hunter-Blair, the director, said he was attempting to merge the firm with another stockbroker, and that there was a chance investors would have some of their money returned.

Hunter Blair and Co was founded last year as an Edinburgh stockbroker. It was set to join the Stock Exchange when, in January, the rules were changed. No firm could join the Exchange unless it was a member of The Securities Association, which regulates SE members.

Hunter Blair was told it would not become an association member for several months. Then, in February, the rules changed again and no firm was allowed to join the Exchange without a minimum capital of £250,000.

"This was a prohibitive sum of money," said Mr Hunter-Blair. "We had to lay off the staff during May and since then we have just been taking orders and executing them through another broker."

He said merger talks were under way, but admitted that Hunter Blair was not in a very strong negotiating position.

## Stormgard set for dividend after swing into profit

By Colin Campbell

Stormgard, the restructured textile-to-printing group in which Henderson Administration recently took a 15.23 per cent stake, is poised to return to the dividend lists for the first time in years.

The company has returned to modest interim profits, and the board says it will review the possibility of dividend payments when full-year results are to hand.

For the six months to September 30, Stormgard shows a pre-tax profit of £203,000 against a previous interim loss of £690,000, on a turnover of £12.78 million (£16.85 million). Operating profits were £556,000, against a previous £99,000 loss, and the net interest charge is down from £591,000 to £353,000.

The board is to continue its

strategy of reducing borrowings. It says the balance sheet is "much stronger."

In August, Stormgard paid £2.39 million for Typewriter Services and Equipment of Aberdeen. It was its third acquisition this year and a demonstration of its policy to reduce dependency on knitwear and womenswear operations.

More acquisitions are planned, the group added yesterday.

The second-half result will include a full six-months contribution from Typewriter Services and Hydro-Dynamic Products, and the trading and profit indications from the fashions and accessories businesses are favourable.

The shares were traded at 14½p yesterday.

## Ladbroke in £20m Spanish hotel buy

By Rosemary Unsworth

Barcelona, host city for the 1992 Olympic Games, is to become the first Spanish city in 16 years to boast a Hilton International hotel.

Ladbroke has acquired for £20.5 million Hotelera Diagonal, a Spanish hotel development company, which is currently building a 300-room luxury hotel in the Catalan capital.

The new Hilton International in the centre of the city is due to be completed in early summer 1989 at a cost of £115,000 per room. The cost of a night's stay is expected to be around £150.

Mr John Jarvis, chairman of Hilton International, said that building a freehold hotel

in Barcelona allowed the group to re-enter one of Europe's fastest growing commercial markets.

Last month Mr Jarvis said that by the end of the third quarter Hilton International's pre-tax profits before interest had increased by approximately 75 per cent.

Hilton International would comfortably exceed its target of £100 million profit in its first year of operation as part of the Ladbroke Group, he said.

Since its purchase a year ago 11 new Hilton hotels have been opened outside the United Kingdom, bringing the total to 141, with 45,000 rooms in 46 countries.

## COMPANY BRIEFS

THIRD MILE INV. (Int)  
Pre-tax: £0.28 (£0.25)m  
EPS: 7.68 (7.3)p  
Div: 1.3 (1.25)p

GARTMORE A. SECS. (Int)  
Pre-tax: £0.38 (£0.26)m  
EPS: 1.52 (0.87)p  
Div: 0.8 (0.6)p

TR IND. & GEN. (Int)  
Pre-tax: £29.51 (£7.79)m  
EPS: 1.48 (1.27)p  
Div: 1.2 (0.8)p

The half-year results, although conservatively drawn, are considered satisfactory under current market conditions.

The board forecasts a final dividend of not less than 1.6p per share for the year to March 31, 1988.

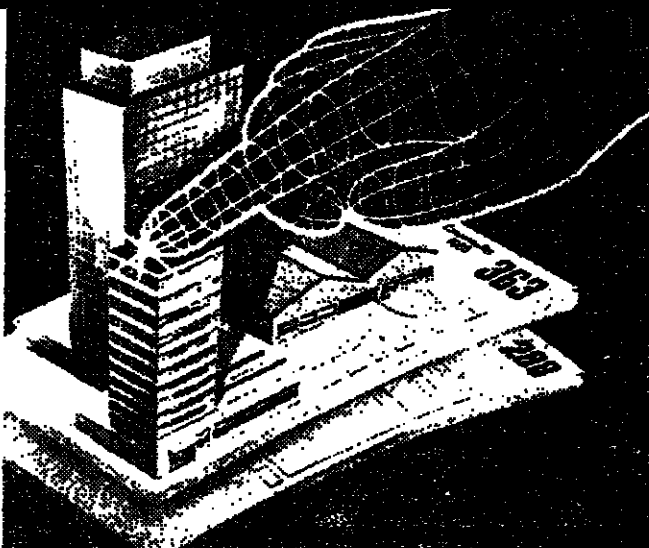
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**Lloyds Bank Stockbrokers**  
distributes shares to institutions and through the Bank's 2,232 branches and centres.

**Lloyds Investment Managers**  
provides management of the companies' liquidity and pension scheme arrangements.



# CBI masterminds private sector promotion for 1992

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The Confederation of British Industry is to organize a £5 million promotion, paid for by the private sector, to help businesses make the best use of the single European market.

This follows the Department of Trade and Industry's campaign on which £11 million has been spent to gain a claimed 90 per cent awareness among businesses.

To help the campaign, 10 leading companies, are making senior executives available for detailed briefings round the country. These will be carried out during next year at 130 seminars covering a series of topics from taxation and financing to marketing and acquisitions.

The CBI initiative 1992, as it is being styled, also offers comprehensive reference material, available at the seminars, and there is a telephone information service on the

appropriate number of 01 836 1992.

Although the initiative is being subsidized, businesses that decide to take part in it will have to pay a subscription with CBI members being charged £1,000 and non-members £1,500.

Mr John Banham, the CBI director general, said this was a bargain for what was on offer, with the target the medium-sized and larger companies which could readily meet such a cost. Next year there will be a CBI campaign to help small businesses which might find such subscriptions too expensive although a small business may join the CBI for as little as £104.

Mr Banham gave a warning that British businesses will have to face up to commercial warfare and quoted forecasts of radical shakeouts likely by 1992 among leading European

businesses. He added: "Our objective is to ensure that it is the British companies that will survive."

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, welcomed the CBI move at its London launch as complementing his department's own campaign. Lord Young said: "It is the most comprehensive private sector programme available on the single European market. In Britain we seem to be ahead of the game."

Lord Young added: "The single market will bring major individual opportunities for British firms but British businesses must also be ready for competition at home." Businesses are beginning to prepare for the single market — it is estimated one in three is doing so — but a great deal remains to be done, he added.

The 10 companies in the

initiative are under the chairmanship of Mr Alan Lewis, the chairman of Illingworth Morris, the textiles group, who said: "Details of how exactly to enter markets in the European community and how to defend market share will be essential to British companies if they are to prosper."

The 10 and their specialities are Hill Samuel (acquisitions and corporate strategies), Price Waterhouse (tax), National Westminster Bank (finance), SJ Berwin (company law and competition), D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles (communicating with consumers), PA Consulting Group (information technology), Rank Xerox (marketing to public sector and industry), TNT Express (distribution), Edward Erdman (property) and Blue Arrow (employment and training).

## Talks over Vivat sale abandoned

By Colin Campbell

Takeover talks with Vivat Holdings, the Lee Cooper jeans and casual wear group, have been abandoned. The shares fell yesterday from 101p to 83p.

The talks, with an unnamed party, were announced on October 12. Vivat, which has been affected by management changes further depressed the market with an interim pre-tax loss of £3.02 million compared with a previous half-time profit of £3.61 million. The board has decided to pass the interim dividend.

In the 1987 financial year, Vivat paid an interim dividend of 1p a share (compared with 0.8p a share in 1986) and a final dividend of 1.7p a share. Mr Michael Cooper, the chairman, said a decision on declaring a full-year dividend would be made when final results are to hand.

Vivat has announced the planned closure in early 1989 of the entire manufacturing operation in France, and will concentrate production at the 90 per cent owned Tunisian plant.

British and Spanish retail operations have not yet become profitable said Mr Cooper and further rationalization moves are planned.

Times page 26

## Shering wins weighing deal



Heavyweights: Andrew Barton (left), Scottish sales executive, and Douglas Shering

Shering Weighing, which claims to be at the forefront of weighbridge design, has secured contracts for weighbridges at Larne, Co Antrim, and Dover, in the wake of legislative moves after the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster.

A big market in weighbridges is opening up as ports replace the weight-declaration system still widely used. Declared weights on average have been found to be 13 per cent lower than actual weights, which could threaten the stability of roll-on roll-off vessels.

Scores of ports are expected to equip themselves with weighbridges. Shering has another contract in the pipeline. A weighbridge recently installed for BP at a

depot at Livingston, Lothian, was being inspected yesterday by Mr Douglas Shering, chairman and managing director, but two of the most advanced units so far will be installed soon at Larne to cope with a traffic flow of 250,000 trucks a year.

The Shering weighbridges are already extensively automated but at Larne an additional facility photographs trucks front and rear so that drivers carry a picture identification as well as a weight card. This allows a complete check on the status of vehicles.

Three weighbridges are being installed at Dover, which is estimated to be the busiest port in the world for truck traffic.

## £20m boost for jobs in former mining areas

By David Young

The Government is to add another £20 million to the funding of British Coal Enterprise, the subsidiary of British Coal which has created job opportunities in former coal-mining areas.

Already £40 million has been committed to the scheme which has resulted in many new small businesses being created.

Mr Michael Spicer, the Energy Minister responsible for the coal industry, has won a battle during discussions about spending to have fresh funds channelled to British Coal Enterprise.

## Dispute over Kraft valuation

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Philip Morris's takeover of Kraft, which will create the world's largest consumer products group, knocking Unilever, the British-Dutch conglomerate, out of first place in the industry, was the subject of a dispute yesterday.

Analysts disagreed as to whether the \$106-a-share offer values the company at \$13.1 billion (£7.36 billion) or \$13.5 billion, a figure which would break the \$13.3 billion takeover record set by Chevron in its bid for Gulf Oil.

The Philip Morris bid was well above Kraft's estimated value of \$100 per share and about 21 times the company's cash flow, according to an-

alysts. It was also seen as evidence that Wall Street and the junk bond market were becoming increasingly concerned over the huge prices and high levels of debt associated with the recent spate of takeovers.

The price refocused attention on another pending takeover in the US food industry, the \$20.5 billion battle for RJR Nabisco, between Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, the leveraged buyout specialist, and Shearson Lehman Hutton and the RJR management.

Some analysts said prospects for a bidding war between the two investment banking giants appeared to

diminish as Shearson showed signs of being unable to raise the financing to top the record KKR offer.

Either side would have to borrow as much as 90 per cent of the purchase price placing financing as the key factor. Analysts said that KKR appeared to have the lead in this area, having enlisted the aid of important large banks.

KKR began talks yesterday with RJR management. It has gained permission to receive confidential financial information that would make it better able to formulate its buyout deal and was expected to receive RJR's own projections of revenues and profits.

## Bejam 'had recognized bid sense last year'

Iceland Frozen Foods has issued the offer document for its £253 million hostile bid for Bejam, its main high street competitor.

Mr Malcolm Walker, chief executive of Iceland, claims in the document that Bejam's management had recognized the rationale of a takeover as early as May last year when both sides were involved in takeover talks.

He said Bejam, which has reported disappointing profits in recent times, could only achieve the transition from an outdated retail concept to a modern specialist retailer if Iceland was successful in its bid.

With Bejam's share price still trading above the 200p bid level, the stock market expects Iceland to raise its offer. Shares in Bejam fell by 21p yesterday to 202p. Bejam made no comment.

## Bolton's loss

Bolton Textile Mill turned in another big loss of £574,000 on sales of £6.9 million in the year to end-April compared with a loss of £586,000 in 1986-87. But the board says that the group's properties have been revalued to show a surplus of £5.2 million over book value and says it expects significant benefits from its property interests in the current year.

## French move

EIS Group has paid £1.9 million for Hiltol International SA, France's leading manufacturer of blowers, liquid ring pumps and allied equipment.

## Caird's buy

Caird Group has paid £109,000 for EJ Seal Special Waste, a family-owned business that collects and disposes of hospital waste. Seal operates in London and the Home Counties.

## Bodycote deal

Bodycote International has bought Härterei, a West German company, for an initial DM2 million (£637,000) with a further £124,000 to be paid later to equal Härterei's net asset value. The Bavarian firm operates a metallurgical heat treatment service to industry, particularly for high technology components.

## Day at MAI

Mr Graham Day, chairman and chief executive of Rover Group, the British Aerospace subsidiary, has joined the MAI board as a non-executive director.

COMMENT David Brewerton

## Musical chairs in the ConsGold boardroom

Minorco has made it abundantly clear that it is prepared to see through the investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission into its bid for Consolidated Gold Fields, and the Department of Trade and Industry has made it equally clear that even if it wanted to drop the whole idea it is too late. The MMC will investigate the existing situation just as thoroughly as it intends to look at the implications of 100 per cent ownership.

The grounds on which the original investigation was ordered never appeared particularly substantial, and Minorco can be forgiven for supposing that there are now two investigations, rather than one. ConsGold is also pushing for the scope of the inquiry to be widened to include gold and platinum: the reality is that once the MMC gets going, it can look at virtually any aspect of the bid it pleases.

Lord Young of Graffham, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, must be mightily relieved to hand the bid over to the MMC, if only to gain a respite from ConsGold's lobbying. No wonder he said last week that if anyone has representations to make about references to the MMC they should make them to Sir Gordon Borrie of the Office of Fair Trading, rather than himself.

Tomorrow, ConsGold holds its annual meeting and it is a fair chance that two of

its directors will be missing from the beaming line-up along the platform. Neil Clarke and Julian Ogilvie Thompson are both 54, both directors of Minorco, Charter Consolidated and, most importantly, of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. Throughout the bid battle they have rightly stayed on the sidelines, but given Minorco's determination to push ahead with the bid — should this be allowed by Lord Young once he has seen the results of the MMC inquiry — they should now consider resignation.

The two are unable to fulfil their duties as directors (Mr Ogilvie Thompson has not been to a board meeting for nearly a year) but inevitably retain legal responsibility as directors and have every right to company papers. The annual meeting is as good a time as any for them to "consider their positions".

The ConsGold board is already overloaded with the Great and the Good, and it would be a better idea to invite some of the able executives from the divisions, such as Keith Orrell-Jones, the chief executive of ARC, on to the main board.

One of the plans Minorco voiced for ConsGold was to give its divisional directors more of a say in the running of the parent company, and it is not too much for the people running billion pound businesses to be trusted with a few seats on the PLC board.

## Levering open Pandora's Box

Robert Smith, chairman of American Express Bank, is worried about the dangers of the current frenzy in leveraged buyout activity. He told *The Times* that a small increase in interest rates may be all it takes before some of the banks and finance houses involved go to the wall. He believes RJR Nabisco, the food and tobacco conglomerate, currently subject to two buyout bids, could well emerge as the Pandora's Box of the leveraged buyout engineers.

His comments could be regarded as a criticism, if only *sotto voce*, of Shearson Lehman Hutton, an American Express subsidiary and one of the two companies involved in the Nabisco bid. The other is Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, the New York buyout specialist, which now finds itself in a hostile leverage buyout.

Shearson is still believed to be looking for banks and even multinational conglomerates to help raise the \$20 billion needed for a company valued by its own management at only \$17 billion not too long ago.

Like many other banks, American Express, with a history of sovereign lending, has incurred massive write-offs in recent times. Mr Smith, chairman since 1985, belongs to the

generation of bankers whose prime job was to pick up the pieces of the crisis. Today, a once-bitten, twice-shy American Express has become conservative, turning to the specialist, high value-added, low-risk businesses, like private banking services, that it knows best.

Shearson Lehman Hutton, on the other hand, stands out as the *enfant terrible* of the group. Its guiding philosophy has always been to think big, although third-quarter earnings of \$8.2 million on revenues of \$2.6 billion may suggest otherwise, compared with American Express's group earnings of \$282 million on revenues of \$5.7 billion. Five years ago, Shearson was in the forefront of those who aimed to offer "everything to everyone everywhere," a strategy which, of course, did not survive the crash.

It is the day of the leveraged buyout. Whether the frenzy will prove to be a disaster, as sovereign lending was 10 years ago, remains to be seen. Those who, like Mr Smith, advocate caution have a powerful ally in Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who has recently called for curbs to prevent banks from over-extending themselves through LBO finance.

## Scrimgeour loses two top men

Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers was dealt a potentially devastating blow on Sunday night — two of its directors, Terry Connor, head of UK market-making and Bob Wade, his deputy, both resigned. The two, who met when they worked together at Bisgood Bishop — Connor, aged 50, was with Bisgood for 27 years — left to join Scrimgeour a little more than two years ago, just as Bisgood moved in with County Bank. And now the pair are on the move again, but this time without Martin Burton, the third member of their ex-Bisgood team who is, I hear, staying to assume control of Scrimgeour's market-making arm. After an enforced three-month absence from the City, Connor will, from February 1, become head of UK trading at Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, and Wade will work alongside him — as will Barry Marks, hitherto head of trading at Fleming. "It changes our profile in market-making," says Chris Munro, managing director of UK and European Securities at Fleming. "We started market-making in 1984 in electronics and have expanded into every area we research, with the exception of financials and oils. By the end of this year we want to be covering all consumer and capital goods sectors." Meanwhile, Scrimgeour should bear in mind that when Connor joined the firm he brought 30 or so Bisgood dealers with him.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Retreat from Moscow

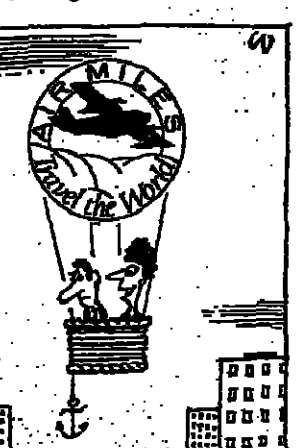
Glasnost may be opening up the Soviet Union in a hitherto unimaginable way, but Russian weather, as invading armies and the Midland Bank have discovered, can still present a formidable obstacle to those seeking to reach Moscow. Last week a ferocious snowstorm over the Soviet capital prevented Tom Robson, head of global services at Midland, from landing in Moscow to put the final touches to the £1 billion trade credit put to-

gether by leading British banks to help Mikhail Gorbachev's modernization programme. Robson, with the credit protocol in his briefcase ready for presentation to the appropriate Soviet minister, was turned back to Copenhagen for the night. But rather than try his luck again, he retired to London. However, failure to reach Moscow does not mean the facility is forgotten. Robson will, I hear, make another attempt this week.

## Bowe ships out

Deserting the IBA just in the nick of time — next week's White Paper is due to deliver its death sentence — is Colette Bowe, aged 41, its Director of

Information. Liverpoolian Bowe is, I hear, switching to the SIB where, in January, she will become Director of Investment Management and Public Affairs. It means that she will be doing two jobs rolled into one — replacing both Barbara Conway, who left the SIB in September to join the BBC's new financial unit, and Jeremy Orme, its erstwhile Director of Investment Management and now Director of Enforcement. As well as handling the Press, Bowe will be responsible for liaison with Imro and the regulation of unit trusts. But she is used to life in the hot seat. Until 1986 she was Director of Information at the DTI, and hit the headlines after the leaking of the letter from the then-Solicitor General Sir Patrick Mayhew, in connection with Michael Heseltine and the Westland affair.



"Only snag is you have to make what is available"

## Corns Exchange

Phillips & Drew has become the last old-fashioned jobber on the floor of the Stock Exchange, following the withdrawal on Friday of James Capel. And lonely though it might become in the future, the small guts team at Phillips & Drew, led by Barry Pearl, intends to hold doggedly on to its pitch until next March at least, when the entire firm is scheduled to move into the new Broadgate development. "About 90 per cent of our business is done on the telephone," admits Pearl. "But we do still get the odd trader coming in to do business face to face." The departure of James Capel coincides with the closure of the central console on the Exchange floor, which gave out currency rates and company news headlines. And, as if to give further proof that nothing is now sacred, the Exchange has even withdrawn the health centre and chiropody services which were traditionally on offer to all members. "It's more of a rationalization than a cost-cutting exercise," explains an Exchange spokesman. "It dates back to the days when traders spent all day on their feet, working on the trading floor, but without the floor there seemed very little point." However, a number of members are, I hear, far from happy at this latest contraction of facilities at the Exchange — especially as the services will continue to be available for use by the 3,000 or so employees of the Exchange.

Carol Leonard

## DIAMOND SERVICE

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10.15	12.20	11.30	11.35
12.15	14.20	13.30	13.35
14.15	16.20	15.30	15.30
16.15	18.15	17.30	17.35
18.15	20.15	19.30	19.35
20.15	22.15	21.00	21.00



## BRITISH MIDLAND











FOREIGN EXCHANGES

**Sterling index compared with 1975 was same at 76.4 (day's range 76.4-76.6).**

## STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES OTHER STERLING RATES

Range	Close	1 month	3 months
Argentina dollar	2.00371-2.00372		
Australia dollar	2.1611-2.1651		
Bahrain dinar	0.6685-0.6725		
Bank of Canada	818.80-822.8		

New York	1.7680-1.7780	1.7680-1.7690	0.53-0.48pr	1.50-1.48pr	Spain untreated	0.71-0.70	0.82-0.83
Montri	2.1581-2.1722	2.1581-2.1589	0.35-0.16pr	0.68-0.39pr	Cyprus pound	0.82-0.83	
Amsterdam	3.5439-3.5587	3.5537-3.5555	2-1/2pr	6-6 1/2pr	Finland marks	7.4275-7.4575	
					Greena drachma	268 25.00 25	

Brussels	65.67-68.22	65.68-65.90	31-30pr	84-85pr
Copenhagen	12.0974-12.1749	12.1214-12.1327	4%-3%	12%-11%
Dublin	1.1743-1.1848	1.1808-1.1816	44-38pr	134-122pr
Hong Kong dollar	73.5726-73.5823			
India rupee	26.23-28.53			

Frankft	3.1426-3.1584	3.1529-3.1564	1½-1¾pr	5½-5¾pr
Libon	258.84-261.56	258.84-259.87	5pr-40ds	10-120ds
Madrid	207.56-209.09	208.45-208.92	40-20s	45-25s

Milan	2337.89-2348.96	2342.80-2345.89	2pr-per	5-2pr	New Zealand dollar	2.6333-2.6355
Oso	11.7130-11.7815	11.7307-11.7482	pr-4ds	%-14ds	Saudi Arabia riyal	6.8475-6.8675
Paris	10.7264-10.7711	10.7547-10.7692	%-34ds	10%-34ds	Singapore dollar	3.5458-3.5487

Stachem	10.9158-10.9507	10.9208-10.9307	1% 1%pr	4% 4pr	S Africa rand (lin).....	7.0079-7.1518
Tokyo	221.21-222.52	221.97-222.27	1% 1%pr	4% 4pr	S Africa rand (com).....	4.4074-4.4118
London	70.07.50.00	70.15.00.00	100% 1%pr	24% 24pr	U A E dirham.....	8.51-8.55

**Venice** 2.231-2.220 2.215-2.215 12M-11%pr 5M-4%pr  
**Zurich** 2.648-2.6579 2.6547-2.6579 1% - 1%pr 5% - 5%pr

Premium = pr. Discount = ds.

\*Lloyds Bank. Rates supplied by  
 Exel and Barclays Bank NOFEX

### DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.5036-1.5055	Denmark	6.8400-6.8460	Italy	1318.5-1319.5
Singapore	1.9880-1.9890	W Germany	1.7730-1.7740	Belgium (Com)	37.17-37.20
Malaysia	2.6710-2.6720	Switzerland	1.4930-1.4940	Hong Kong	7.8090-7.8100

Australia	1.2185-1.2180	Netherlands	2.0000-2.0010	Portugal	147.00-147.50
Canada	1.2185-1.2195	France	8.0525-8.0576	Spain	117.45-117.55
Sweden	6.1560-6.1610	Japan	125.10-125.20	Austria	12.44-12.45

Norway ..... 6.6050-8.8100 Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Ediel.

## MONEY MARKETS

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	
Currency	7 day 1 mth 3 mth 6 mth
Dollar	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

Treasury Bills (Discount %)		Call: 8%-7%		
Buying: 2 mth - 11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	3 mth - 11 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	Deutschemark:	4%-4%	4%-4%
Selling: 2 mth - 11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	3 mth - 11 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	Call: 4%-3%	4 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -3 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	5-4%

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %):	1 mth: 11%-11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	French Franc:	7%-7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	8%-8	8%-8 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
2 mth: 11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	3 mth: 11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6 mth: 11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	Call: 7%-8%			
Trade Bills (Discount %):	1 mth: 12%	Swiss Franc:	8%-8 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	8 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -8 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	9%-9	9%-9 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>

2 mth: 12 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	3 mth: 12 <sup>12</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	6 mth: 11 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	Call: 3-2	4% - 4%	4 <sup>10</sup> - 4 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	4 <sup>12</sup> - 4 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
Interbank (%): Overnight: open 12% close 12	1 week: 12% - 12	1 mth: 12% - 12	3 mth: 12% - 12	Call: 3% - 3%		

Local Authority Deposits (%)  
2 day: 11% 7 day: 11% 1 mth: 11%

3 mth: 12 6 mth: 12 12 mth: 11<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub>  
Local Authority Bonds (%)  
1 mth: 12 1/2-12 2 mth: 12 1/2-12 3 mth: 12 1/2-12

6 mth: 12%-12% 9 mth: 12%-11% 12 mth: 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>-11%  
Sterling CDs (%): 1 mth: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>-12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>  
3 mth: 12-11% 6 mth: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>-12% 12 mth: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>-12%

Dollar CDs (%): 1 mth: 8.25-8.20  
3 mth: 8.45-8.40 6 mth: 8.50-8.45 12 mth: 8.65-8.60

Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance. Make-up day: Oct 31, 1988. Agreed rates Nov 26, 1988 to Dec 25, 1988.

Scheme I: 13.07 per cent. Schemes II & III: 13.27 per cent. Reference rate Oct 1, 1988 to Oct 31, 1988 .  
Scheme IV & V: 12.035 per cent.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
FT-SE 100						Prime rate (annual)	5.75%				
						3-month T-bill	5.50%				
						10-year T-bill	6.50%				
						10-year Treasury bond	7.50%				
						10-year Treasury note	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury coupon	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury discount	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury zero	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury inflation	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury real	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury nominal	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury index	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury yield	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury price	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury duration	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury convexity	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury spread	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury basis	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury hedge	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury swap	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury option	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury future	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury contract	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury settlement	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury delivery	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury receipt	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury interest	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury dividend	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury capital	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury income	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury total	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury return	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury risk	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury volatility	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury correlation	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury beta	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury alpha	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury Sharpe	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury Treynor	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury Jensen	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury Sortino	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury Calmar	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury Omega	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury CAGR	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury IRR	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury NPV	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury PV	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury FV	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury PMT	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury NPER	7.00%				
						10-year Treasury RATE	7.00%				

Dec 88	187.20	187.80	185.80	186.55	190.28	Dec 88	90-18	90-27	90-15	90-25	90-28
Mar 89	NT			188.50	0	Mar 89	NT				

Previous open interest												Previous open interest												Previous open interest																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Dec 88	88.08	88.12	87.98	87.98	10879	Dec 88	97-18	97-20	97-13	97-14	97-15	Dec 89	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 90	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 91	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 92	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 93	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 94	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 95	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 96	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 97	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 98	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 99	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 00	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 01	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 02	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 03	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 04	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 05	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 06	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 07	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 08	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 09	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 10	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 11	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 12	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 13	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 14	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 15	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 16	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 17	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 18	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 19	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 20	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 21	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 22	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 23	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 24	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 25	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 26	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 27	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 28	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 29	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 30	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 31	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 32	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 33	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 34	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 35	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 36	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 37	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 38	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 39	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 40	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 41	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 42	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 43	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 44	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 45	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 46	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 47	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 48	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 49	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 50	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 51	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 52	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 53	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 54	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 55	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 56	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 57	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 58	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 59	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 60	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 61	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 62	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 63	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 64	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 65	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 66	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 67	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 68	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 69	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 70	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 71	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 72	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 73	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 74	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 75	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 76	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 77	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 78	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 79	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 80	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 81	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 82	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 83	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 84	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 85	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 86	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 87	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 88	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 89	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 90	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 91	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 92	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 93	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 94	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 95	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 96	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 97	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 98	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 99	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 00	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 01	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 02	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 03	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 04	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 05	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 06	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 07	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 08	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 09	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 10	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 11	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	97-31	Dec 12	98-01	98-04	98-01	97-3

Sep 89	89.36	89.38	89.25	89.25	134	Japanese Govt Bond	Previous open interest 857		
Dec 89	91.40	91.40	91.38	91.38	32092	Dec 89	107.85	107.70	414
Mar 90						Mar 90	NT		

Mar 89	91.56	91.56	91.53	91.56	1318	German Govt Bond	100.00
Jun 89	91.48	91.49	91.47	91.49	1000	Previous open interest	7280
Sep 89	91.34	91.34	91.33	91.35	122		3200

COMMODITIES

crude was **COCOA** **LONDON FOX** **G W Joynson** **LONDON METAL EXCHANGE**  
 Official publications received from: Bank of England

	Dec 781-790	Sep 820-817	(E/tonnes)	Cash	3 months	Vol	Tone
	Mar 797-796	Dec 860-859	Copper Gds A	1858.0-1860.0	1860.0-1861.0	474950	First
	May 800-798	Mar 874-872					

COFFEE	Jul 809-808	Vcl 4781	Copper Stand	1790.0-1815.0	1660.0-1670.0	100	Quiet
			Lead	386.00-387.00	385.00-386.00	74100	Steady
Nov 1073-1071	Jul 1120-1115		Zinc 94 Gdr*	1553.0-1555.0	1484.0-1486.0	52950	Raw

Jan 1088-1088	Sep 1120-1117	Save! Largest	628.00-628.00	639.00-642.00	4	Opist
Mar 1110-1108	Nov 1125-1117	Silver Small	626.00-629.00	638.00-642.00	MS	Opist
May 1115-1112	Vol 8756	Aluminium	1358.0-1358.0	1245.9-1250.0	116300	Opist

9.75-12.25	SUGAR	C Czarnikow	Amsterdam Pt	2440U-2450U	2278.0-2281.0	142250	Esse
9.75-19.50			Nickel*	12400-12450	11200-11250	6254	Finner
8.00-15.75	FOB	Yst 1500					
8.75-19.00	Dec 248.0-47.0	Aug 226 4-26 R					

† (Cents per Troy oz.) \* (\$ per tonne)

0.79-13.50	Mar 238.5-38.2	Oct 224.4-24.2	<b>LONDON MEAT FUTURES (kg)</b> <b>MEAT &amp; LIVESTOCK COMMISSION</b> Auctioneers, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF
0.00-08.00	May 232.2-32.0	Dec 221.4-18.0	

2.74-12.73	WHEAT close (3/0)	Vol 180	Live Pig Contract			
2.90-12.86	Ny 107.95	Ja 111.85	Mr 114.70	Mth	Open	Close
1.000	Mo 117.25	Ja 119.35	Fr 109.00	Nw	RA R	RA R

POTATO	BARLEY close (£/t)	Vol 80		Feb	92.5	93.0	GB (p)	73.32	165.98	-110.27
(Home)	Ny 104.45	Ja 108.05	Mr 110.80	Apr	97.8	97.8	GB (+/-)	+0.72	+11.28	+1.45
				Jun	97.8	97.8	End Nov (%)	-15.2	-16.2	-7.6

2.5	45.0	SOYABEAN	Nov 112.75	sp 112.25	Nv 102.15	Eng/Wal (p)	73.34	156.01	109.69
7.8	57.5	Dec 165.0-84.5	Aug 159.0-58.0			Eng/Wal (+/-)	+0.70	+10.33	+1.58
						Oct	n/a	114.8	

93.9	Feb 172.5-72.0	Oct 181.0-57.0	Nov	n/a	118.8	Scotland (p)	71.00	155.85	113.88
104.3	Apr 172.0-71.0	Dec 158.0-50.0	Jan	n/a	117.3	Scotland (+/-)	+2.13	+13.08	-1.18
167	Jun 152.0-82.0	Vol 58	Vol 58	Vol 58	Vol 58				

Case No.	Sex	Age	Weight	Height	Estimated dead carcass weight
1	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
2	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
3	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
4	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
5	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
6	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
7	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
8	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
9	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
10	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
11	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
12	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
13	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
14	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
15	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
16	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
17	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
18	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
19	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
20	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
21	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
22	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
23	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
24	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
25	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
26	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
27	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
28	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
29	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
30	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
31	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
32	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
33	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
34	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
35	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
36	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
37	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
38	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
39	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
40	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
41	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
42	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
43	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
44	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
45	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
46	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
47	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
48	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
49	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
50	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
51	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
52	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
53	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
54	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
55	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
56	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
57	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
58	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
59	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
60	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
61	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
62	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
63	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
64	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
65	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
66	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
67	Male	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
68	Female	10	10.0	10.0	10.0

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 660 million to 520 million, and the number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are undernourished has declined by 18 per cent, and the number of people who are malnourished has declined by 27 per cent. The number of people who are undernourished has declined by 18 per cent, and the number of people who are malnourished has declined by 27 per cent.

... ..



## TECHNOLOGY

## Taming the reactors

There is a new boom on the nuclear horizon — getting rid of redundant reactors. But it is difficult, dangerous and raises questions about who pays, says Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An indication of the extent of the doldrums facing the nuclear power industry is reflected in the latest survey of the world's nuclear power reactors published by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This shows that 417 are in operation and 120 are being built. But building started on only two new ones in 1986 and nine last year. The number for this year is seven.

This level of construction is comparable with the activity of the industry's first faltering steps more than 30 years ago. It pales against the heady, confident years of the late 1960s and 1970s which reached a peak when building began on 37 nuclear stations.

In spite of Mrs Thatcher's recently declared enthusiasm for nuclear energy, the part of the industry that looks set for most rapid expansion is in the decommissioning of nuclear plants.

The issue has been thrust to the fore with the pending privatization of the electricity generating and supply industries.

Lord Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, told the managerial division of the electricians' union last week that the Government would have to pay for disposing of the radioactive wastes that arose from the decommissioning of the active wastes as Britain's first generation of Magnox nuclear power stations were dismantled.

Arguments abound about both the costs and the type of technology needed for decommissioning nuclear power stations.

A recent investigation by the House of Commons Select Committee on Energy questioned the estimates of the CEBG of costs between £180 million and £300 million.

On the basis of analyses submitted by John Large and

Associates, the consulting engineers, the committee concluded that something between £250 million and £750 million probably represented a more realistic range.

The discrepancy rested on calculations by the CEBG that excluded the cost of disposal of the wastes that came from decommissioning.

Uncertainties about the figures are still to be seen in the evidence under scrutiny at the public inquiry, which enters its fifth week today, into plans to build a third nuclear power station at Hinkley Point, on the Somerset coast.

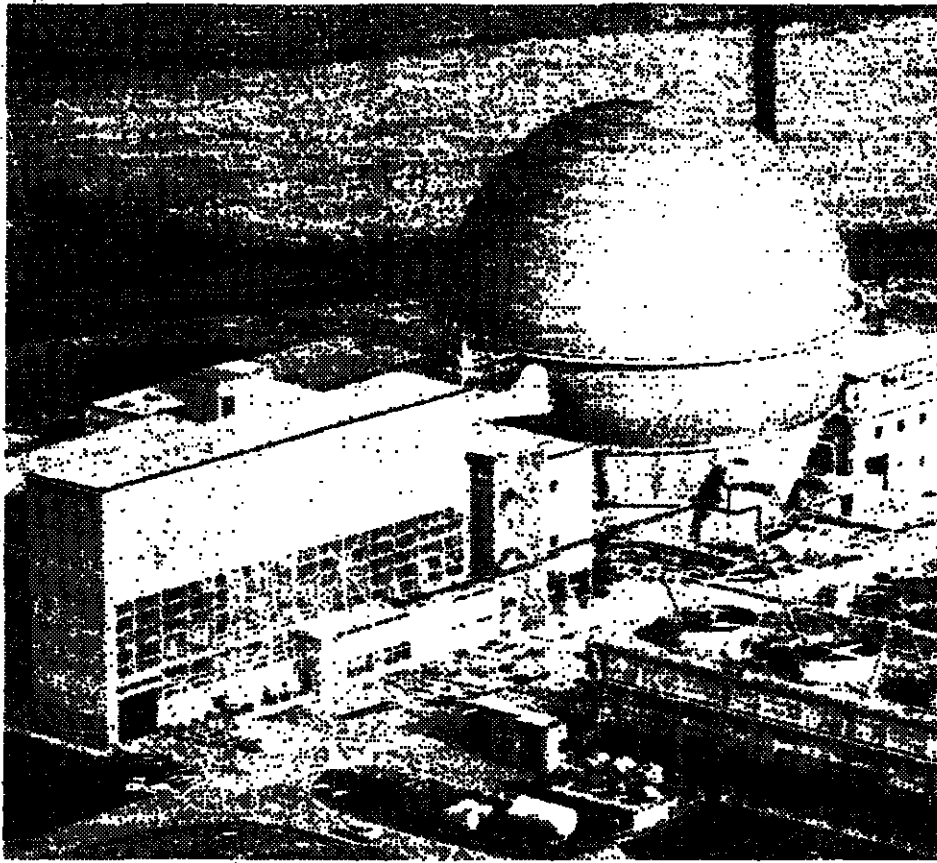
Now that plans for nuclear stations have become subject to detailed public scrutiny, a general strategy for dealing with them at the end of their life has been evolved as part of the initial planning process.

At an international meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in London last month, John Collier, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, described the "womb-to-tomb" approach to decommissioning that had, to include the safe management of some of the plant which could be entombed for more than 100 years before final dismantling.

He said the impact of privatization, in passing the ownership of nuclear stations from public to private hands, would have an important influence on the decommissioning process.

Mr Collier said: "A nuclear power station at the end of its life is a liability. A private company will wish to service that liability: that is maintain it in a safe condition at minimum cost until final dismantling is undertaken in 50 to 100 years time."

He said that the early Magnox stations were coming to an end, and one of the earliest CEBG stations at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, was already being prepared for



Redundant the Windscale advanced gas cooled reactor which was shut down in 1981 is currently being dismantled

decommissioning. The industry now had to demonstrate that its concept for decommissioning could be put into practice.

The strategy has three steps. The first two each take five to seven years.

The first job is to remove the fuel, which has to be kept in cooling ponds on site for a period to allow a lot of the radioactivity to decay before dispatch to the waste reprocessing plant at Sellafield.

Stage two involves removal of the non-nuclear plant and structures. The last stage is to entomb the reactor and its biological shield intact for several decades.

In practice, stages one and two demand the development of new robot machines, capable of handling laser-cutting torches and devices to grapple with large bolts and metal plates, to enter areas of radioactivity to dismantle equipment.

An example of employing natural radioactive decay to help with decommissioning

problems is seen in the core of the Windscale Piles, in Cumbria. They formed Britain's first plutonium production facility for weapons until the No 1 pile caught fire in 1957.

The core of the damaged plant was left in shambles. Thirty years later, the activ-

ity of the core of the piles is now 100th of that at the time of the accident. Consequently, plans are being prepared to clear of the debris.

In addition to developing robots to operate in places too dangerous to send people, new methods are needed for decommissioning large objects and packaging waste for safe handling, transport and disposal.

The problems are common throughout the worldwide nuclear industry. Hence, research and development in decommissioning is being given priority in projects in Europe and America.

The main work in the UK is centred on the Atomic Energy Authority's research teams working on techniques to dismantle the first large installation in Britain, the Windscale Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor, WAGR. This was the prototype demonstration reactor for the second generation of nuclear power stations now coming into operation in the UK. It was closed down in 1981.

Mr Collier said: "While I have little doubt that the current dismantling of WAGR will demonstrate the techniques to be used in decommissioning gas-cooled reactors, we continue to be hampered by the lack of a publicly acceptable final disposal site for the low level and intermediate level radioactive waste arising."



Deep research: the £3million underwater laboratory from which the scientist, right, operates

## Aquarius to the rescue

By Nick Nuttall

An undersea laboratory, billed as the biggest design breakthrough in 20 years, has been launched by marine engineers who are testing its capabilities in shallow waters off the Caribbean coast of St Croix, Virgin Islands.

Called Aquarius, the 85-ton habitat is the work of marine biologists, paleontologists, geologists and environmentalists battling to comprehend the complex ecology of oceans and the world's threatened coral reefs.

Current submarines, say scientists who use them, are primitive affairs, where cramped conditions and lack of basic comforts restrict research and the time crew members can function effectively under water.

Life support systems must be monitored manually, wasting a scientist's skills and often leaving the researcher bleary-eyed and exhausted.

Aquarius, however, has all the design advantages of the late 20th century with roomy cabins capable of carrying six crew members in relative luxury and packed with all the mod cons like showers, a fridge, toilet and phone.

The £3-million unit, built

by America's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), also has a sophisticated bank of life support system computers which regulate air, water and electricity through an unmanned support boat floating up to 120ft above.

However, it is the data gathering and processing systems on board which make the submersible such a breakthrough, says Richard Touma, director of the National Undersea Research Centre at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, New Jersey.

These, he explains, include computer-controlled video cassette recorders linked to programmed exterior cameras which allow researchers to sleep and thus remain refreshed without missing vital observations.

Also, instead of having to rush back to a land laboratory to analyse results, researchers can harness the on-board computers to interpret data, giving them the flexibility to modify experiments or start new avenues of research.

The systems also monitor wave action, water salinity and light, further freeing scientists to concentrate on their projects, added Mr Touma.

"Instead of just two days underwater, all the different aspects of Aquarius mean scientists can work uninterrupted under the sea for around two weeks. Time, cost and science-wise, this is very significant," he said.

Although Aquarius has no propellant engine, it is movable. The unit is attached to a 118-ton base which, when filled with air, allows the submersible to be hauled up into a specially-designed 100 foot catamaran.

Launched in February, Aquarius is expected to complete 10 missions in its first operating year with most experiments aimed at unravelling the mysterious life cycles of coral and the animals which feed and breed on them.

NOAA scientists fear that the world's coral reefs, which grow only 3ft every 1,000 years and act as sea barriers for the islands as well as nurseries for fish and crustaceans, are under threat from dredging, pollution, oil drilling and dynamite fishing.

## PERSPECTIVE

## Falling computer costs aid the high-tech offices



By Richard Turner

Many companies have acquired computers piecemeal

Since the advent of the personal computer in 1983 such machines have been used in every area of life and business. From being a relatively slow machine with one or two floppy disc drives, it is now common to find a base model with at least 20 megabytes of hard disc running at lightning speed.

Today's micro has computing power equal to that of the mainframe computer of a few years ago and to the user it also presents the advantage that it is no longer necessary to access the computer via a data processing department. Computing power can be put on every office desk.

It is equally significant that the modern computer is relatively cheap compared with its predecessors and is getting less expensive all the time.

Although hardware and software in this country is still much more costly than in the United States the variety of software packages available is increasing fast, and market forces are gradually ensuring that software really works before it is launched.

Falling prices mean that it is no longer just large multinational companies which have the financial resources to take advantage of the computer revolution. It is unusual to find a micro in a local shop or garage being used for word processing, stock control or accounts.

The manufacturing industry has not been slow to take advantage of cheaper computing power and the ubiquitous PC can be found in many areas of industry performing a multitude of tasks, such as monitoring time and attendance, collecting data on the shopfloor, using bar codes and

in conflict with each other. By linking together mainframes, minis and microcomputers, every department has access to the same central bank of information.

CIM was initially thought of in terms of the manufacturing process from sales order entry to distribution, but many of the more far-sighted organizations are now recognizing a wider concept of the Computer Integrated Business (CIB).

Implemented correctly, CIM will increase the responsiveness of the business to customer demand and leads to increased profitability. But one of the most important factors in the successful implementation of CIM is that staff have a clear understanding and knowledge of the manufacturing process as a whole and how to control it.

Companies need to understand that changes of such magnitude need to be properly managed, particularly with regard to people. It is very costly to implement computerization on a wide scale and if not successfully undertaken it can lead to reduced competitiveness and all the problems it was designed to cure.

Companies must invest in the education and training of their existing staff to provide the knowledge and skills required. In the long term, the return on their investment in this training will benefit the company and should lead to increased profitability.

The author is general secretary of the British Production & Inventory Control Society (BPICS) whose annual conference starts tomorrow at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

## New PCs and chips are off

By Geoff Wheelwright

There will be no major changes in the design of personal computers for the next 18 months or so. That seems to be the message from every leading supplier.

The whole of the PC business, from Apple to Zenith, looks to be in a desperate search for stability after a year and a half or so of turmoil in the wake of IBM's announcement of its Personal System/2 range of computers.

Most of these machines featured a new computer expansion system called Micro Channel Architecture (MCA) that everyone feared would replace the existing PC hardware design standards. That has not happened — and Apple, Compaq, AST and hordes of Taiwanese companies are greatly relieved.

But the industry now has another problem — the shortage of computer memory and processor chips — and to some extent it feels it is being held hostage to the whims of the

small, but powerful, chip manufacturing sector.

Amstrad's recent purchase of a 9 per cent stake in US microchip manufacturer Micron is a classic illustration of this. The two companies have been moving closer together since late last year when Amstrad signed a big order for memory chips to ensure its supply in the development of its portable and IBM-compatible PC ranges.

In these days of chronic memory chip shortages — which are not expected to ease until at least mid-1989 — Amstrad's advantage will be significant, particularly as it looks to move higher into the corporate market for personal computers with its new PC 2000 range.

Despite the stake in Micron, however, Amstrad will not have an advantage over anyone else in buying Intel processors. Intel's 386 proces-

sor, for example, is produced solely by Intel and there are no second sources or compatible computer processors available.

The only exception to this rule has been made for IBM which has a licence from Intel to produce its own version of the 386 — but only for use in its own personal computers.

Most PC companies, however, cannot or will not take the routes adopted by IBM and Amstrad to ensure a constant supply of computer processors and memory chips.

Even Compaq, which was not averse to buying into computer mass storage maker Corner Peripherals, three years ago, to gain early access to fast computer hard discs, does not see this as a way out.

"The shortage has affected Compaq sales in the past six months so we have redesigned our boards so that they can use whatever type of RAM is available," said Rod Canion, president of Compaq.

## At last, a machine to fill in forms

For those who have trouble filling in official forms, particularly those connected with money, help may be at hand, writes John Stansell.

ICL and Logica have jointly developed an expert system — a form of software program that embodies artificial intelligence — that promises not only to help people to complete the detailed application forms from the Department of Social Security but also civil servants to simulate the impact on society of novel legislation.

Those interested will be able to try out the system at the ITEX (Information Technology Exchange) exhibition which starts today at the Barbican in London.

The computer will display a chosen form and ask you to start filling it in. The machine, unlike some bureaucrats, should skip irrelevant questions, such as "what is your

wife's maiden name?" when you have already said you are not married.

The system is part of what is called the Alvey DHSS Large Demonstration. Based on work originally done under the government-sponsored Alvey project, the complete system has two other functions.

One is an aid to civil servants to check fine details of legislation where, for example, they may have doubts about an applicant's right to claim certain benefits.

The other is to assist those drawing up new legislation. They can propose radical policies and test them in the existing legislative environment using the software.

The computer will then list the implications of the change for every category of citizen. For example, a planner could check the implications of the ending of child benefit for everyone, irrespective of means, and tell the politicians what the impact would be on people of different means.

The Demonstration is one of several advanced technologies stimulated by the Alvey programme and by the pan-European Esprit project. ITEX runs from today until Thursday.

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## TECHNOLOGY

## Games to beat the brain

A breakthrough in faster computer chess and Scrabble games could have applications for military software, says Darrell Ince

Two American researchers at Princeton University, Andrew Appel and Guy Jacobson, have developed the fastest Scrabble computer program in the world. It is 100 times faster than any existing program and has beaten all its human opponents easily.

And last month a chess-playing computer in New York triumphed easily with a score of 3½ in a four-game match against grandmaster Arnold Denker, scanning 165,000 positions a second.

In game playing terms both are remarkable news though such achievements also have major ramifications for applications based on artificial intelligence.

Researchers have always been interested in the automation of games, and even Britain's most famous computer scientist, Alan Turing, was fascinated by the prospect of a computer playing chess and carried out research back in the late 1940s.

The reason for this interest in games, and chess in particular, provides an ideal laboratory for studying many of the techniques used in artificial intelligence applications.

The rules of the game are simple, yet the decisions that a



Industrial robot arms linked to sophisticated chess playing programs can provide an impressive sight but also have important ramifications for artificial intelligence

human player has to carry out are complex. Moreover, game-playing provides excellent criteria as to whether a particular artificial intelligence technique is viable or not.

If one technique results in a win — or at least a more combative game — than another technique then, obviously, the former technique is better.

Information Technology Exchange Exhibition, today until Thursday, Barbican, London (01-851 5051)

Electronic Hard Copy, tomorrow until Friday, Hammetts Hotel, London (01-879 0157)

Macuser Show, November 8-10, Business Design Centre, Islington, London, (01-486 1951)

Computer Recruitment

Most game-playing programs use a back-tracking strategy; they systematically try a move, then generate all the opponent's possible counter-moves following through all the subsequent positions. Eventually a good position is found and the move made.

With chess, the number of moves is relatively limited and with increasing advances

in hardware technology computers can look at all the possible moves up to, say, 10 moves ahead — more than many players.

This has resulted in chess programs which are approaching grand master status. Unfortunately, in Scrabble the number of moves at any position in the game is extremely high and consequent-

ly there is insufficient memory in most computers to store the large numbers of future possible moves, resulting in quite poor performance.

A new search procedure by Mr Appel and Mr Jacobson provides a very fast response time in situations where there are a large number of choices. Thus, games such as Scrabble and Go, which also has a huge number of moves at any possible position, should be able to be implemented as very fast programs which could be run on relatively humble microcomputers.

However, the application of the search procedure has wider implications than just the Scrabble board. Much of the artificial intelligence relies on searching for optimal solutions, often involving the search of large amounts of data.

For example, modern expert systems used for medical diagnosis carry out sophisticated searches for an optimal diagnosis among a large number of possibilities.

One likely area for the search program that has been developed can be guessed from the one of the backers of the research — the US Department of Defence in the guise of the Air Force Avionics Laboratory. Likely applications include radar surveillance or battlefield combat control.

So what can be seen at one level as an advance in game playing is also potentially a major advance in military software hastening the day when intelligent — or at least semi-intelligent — software will form a major part of the next generation of battlefield systems.

## EVENTS

Fair, December 2-3, Novotel, Hammetts Hotel, London

Open Systems Computing, January 17-19, Kensington Exhibition Centre, London (04862 27661)

Asia Telecom, February 20-25, Singapore (010 412 299 5111)

Computers in Retail,

March 7-8, Brighton Metropole (01-834 1717)

Comdex, November 14-18, Las Vegas, (0101 817 449-8600)

Computers in the City, November 15-17, Barbican, London (01-868 4466)

Image Processing, November 15-17, Kensington Exhibition Centre, London (01-868 4466)

## Colin McIntyre describes how high-tech is crossing the Wall

At a recent computer trade fair in Warsaw, Western firms showing technology which they were not allowed to sell, looked on helplessly as Polish stands offered sophisticated machines to customers.

In Hungary, foreign computers, many subject to export restrictions, are flooding into the country as efficiency-conscious firms hand their high-tech shopping lists to Hungarian tourists visiting the West.

In Czechoslovakia, some organizations, desperate for sophisticated computers, import them with official approval, piece by piece from the West.

Throughout the Eastern block computer-hungry companies, striving for more efficiency under the restructuring policy of perestroika, are using ingenuity to get around Western export restrictions and their lack of hard currency.

They are being backed by their governments, most of which waive customs duty on foreign computers, as an inducement to their people to go out and buy them. According to diplomats in the region, many of the models are Western or Japanese makes, banned from export to the East.

They are on a restricted list

## Software with the perestroika

drawn up by the Paris-based Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom), which aims to stop high-technology Western goods with potential military uses from falling into Communist hands.

A recent West Berlin television programme about the Eastern block computer trade quoted the director of a Polish computer company, Feliks Sujkowski, as saying: "Because of the difficulties with the Cocom list, nobody really knows exactly what is allowed and what isn't — we have stopped buying in the West. The same models, including software, can be got from Taiwan or Hongkong. Western firms that abide by Cocom are suffering big losses."

One Polish dealer, Mr Kontraste, was quoted in the programme, advertising openly that he could deliver any piece of computer equipment available in the West within 14 days. In Poland, where there are an estimated

250,000 computers operating, citizens can bring them in without paying duty.

A Western airline representative based in Warsaw said that Poles went abroad to earn foreign currency, and many came back with computers or parts for assembly. One customs official at Warsaw airport was quoted in the programme as saying that on average 1,200 computers a month were coming in by aircraft.

In West Berlin, less than 50 miles from the Polish border, several dealers with Polish-speaking staff have been detailed to cope with the traffic from Poland, whose travel policies are among the most liberal in the Eastern block.

According to Mr Kontraste, word had got round in Poland that West Berlin customs controls were not particularly strict, and not every customs officer could differentiate between a highly-sophisticated computer and a basic one for playing games.

West Berlin is also the

source for some computers needed for official East German use, experts in East Berlin said. If one is needed, someone is sent through the Wall to buy it off the shelf, with no customs problems on the way back.

For private citizens, computers can be bought in hard currency stores by those with West German relatives, or second hand at greatly inflated prices.

In Hungary, a thriving domestic computer industry cannot cope with demand from firms eager to modernize.

Since most firms lack the hard currency required to buy abroad, they turn to private tourists who have it, either from working abroad or changing it on the black market.

Armed with shopping lists from firms at home, Hungarian tourists, who since January 1 do not need visas to visit Austria, have been coming to Vienna, where several firms now specialize in the Hungarian trade. On their return they resell to the firms at a profit in local currency.

As for bigger systems for official use, many are brought in piece by piece, after obtaining special permission from the ministries involved, and then reassembled.

## PROFILE

## Managing the money

By Caroline Berman

As a former insurance broker, David Phillips, chairman of Northamber, the micro equipment distributor, admits he has no particular fondness for the machines. He still sees himself very much a manager of money.

"If you fall in love with the product, you're a real problem. I don't play with the machines, or rush home and see if the newest widget works. I manage the money, so I manage the business," he says.

This he seems to do very well. Northamber employs more than 200 people in its Surrey headquarters and has consistently out-performed forecasts.

Mr Phillips started the business as a sideline operating out of his garage in 1979, but the sideline was expanding more quickly than his insurance brokerage company, so he began to concentrate entirely on the computer business.

"We found there was an embryonic and fragmented supply of micros from the United States to Britain. We saw an opportunity and started importing micros and printers and selling to dealers in 1980." However, his experience with the first machine taught him to steer clear of micros, and concentrate on selling the peripherals.

"You paid your money and got the box... but was it the right one, did it have the right bits in it, and was it working? Often it had to go back to the US for spare parts."

"At that time everything was imported. Some parts were like gold dust. I'd had enough," he said.



6 We copied the US style, offering everything ex-stock and next-day delivery. Dealers came as fast as we could cope 9

David Phillips, above, chairman of Northamber

Mr Phillips would fly to New York on a standby ticket, buy as many printers as he could manage, and bring them back with him as baggage.

He moved back into selling micros just 18 months ago and now sells personal computers from manufacturers including Amstrad, IBM, Epson and Hewlett Packard. The reasons were purely financial. "Until two years ago most profits were in the peripherals. The history of micro dealers is uneven but the peripheral market is much more stable."

"Every time dealers sold a PC they needed what we sold to go with it. I couldn't see the profit in PCs until 18 months ago when we believed that the pricing had stabilized."

"Prices of micros had been declining till the launch of the Amstrad PC, which set the lowest price. Having looked at Far Eastern component magazines, at the cost and the price of Amstrad, I realized they couldn't go down much further. Prices could only go up."

Northamber signed up dealers by scoring computer magazines and papers, then contacting them and offering them equipment.

At the time, every piece of equipment had its own distributor so if a dealer wanted 20 different pieces of equipment he had to contact 20 different distributors. Another problem was that dealers might have the computer, but not the printer.

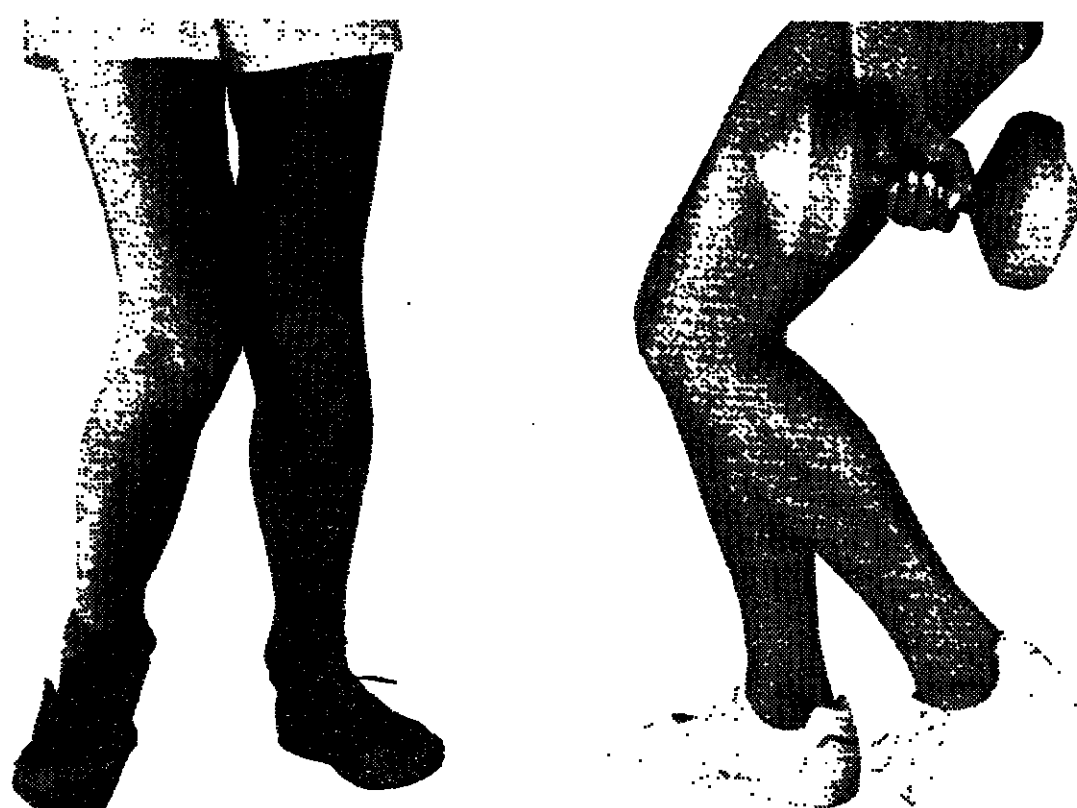
"We copied the US approach. We offered everything ex-stock and next-day delivery. Dealers came as fast as we could cope."

Mr Phillips has a policy of not trying to be a market leader, or trying to teach the market what to use. Another of Northamber's business methods is not to trade on price. "We never have been the cheapest source."

Instead Mr Phillips says he offers fast delivery and a one-year warranty on all goods.

Northamber is renowned for tight credit and cost control. "If you buy right, control your overheads and manage debts, everything else falls into place," says Mr Phillips.

He still signs all the cheques in the company. "Management accounts are excellent but signing cheques focuses your attention on where money's being spent and how it's being spent."



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## HORIZONS

**N**ina Smith and Jessica Rawson represent two aspects of their profession: the former as assistant keeper for ethnic art in a provincial museum, the latter as head of the department of oriental antiquities at the British Museum.

The title of keeper seems apt for Dr Smith, who is responsible for the current exhibition, *A Golden Treasury*, at Cartwright Hall, Bradford, a display of jewellery from the Indian sub-continent. It includes splendid, courtly pieces such as a delicate turban ornament and 17th-century gold thumb ring engraved and set with rubies and emeralds.

Exhibitions are the most obvious part of a keeper's work to the public, but they may take several years to prepare. The museum world is an interdependent one and ancient artefacts are on the move all over the country.

Jewellery from the Victoria & Albert's Indian collection in London and from the Ashmolean, Oxford, have moved north and it is the keeper's responsibility to oversee arrangements for safe packing, transport and storage by qualified technical staff. All-important government indemnity or other insurance cover must be applied for at least three months in advance (next April the exhibition leaves Cartwright Hall for the Zamana Gallery, London).

The increase in lending between museums has improved the quality of exhibitions and there has been a corresponding growth in public interest. The museum of presenting, including information panels and catalogue details, all contribute to bridging the gap between object and observer. Dr Smith says: "You have to develop a feel for balance of objects as art and social history."

## Treasure keepers

**Bernardine Coverley analyses the work of museum keepers and discovers a fascinating and demanding career**

The days of silent gazing at the exotic are long past and exhibitions can be multi-media events with an emphasis on the how and why, to make cultures accessible. *A Golden Treasury* will be enhanced by two master goldsmiths from India, who will demonstrate the technique in filigree work. Storytellers will recreate the magical power gold can exert over the mind.

Outreach is part of the job brief at Cartwright Hall and Dr Smith meets regularly with representatives from local groups, including the Ukrainian, Sikh and Pathan communities. This collaboration produces informed suggestions for new exhibitions. *Ukrainian Arts and Islamic Calligraphy* came about this way.

The first love of Dr Smith, who was born in Mysore, southern India, was for Commonwealth literature and she arrived in England seven years ago to do post-doctoral studies. Later she taught a course on Indian art at Leeds University. Through her work in community education she came to know Bradford well.

A keeper also buys for the permanent collection and in Bradford, says Dr Smith, "our acquisition policy is to target contemporary art in Britain. But extra care must be taken when buying art with historic value that originates abroad. We comply

with Unesco's code of practice and buy only what is precisely documented."

Most countries have strict laws for the export of antiquities, which does not prevent many smuggled items appearing on the market. Of course, many famous treasures which helped to form the basis of public collections arrived in this country by means which would now be considered dubious.

Jessica Rawson, with 20 years' accumulated expertise in Chinese culture, also buys for her department at the British Museum.

**You have to develop a feel for balance of objects as art and social history**

Dr Nina Smith, of Cartwright Hall, Bradford

London is an international market and, because of centuries of well-organized trade, Chinese objects are plentiful. It is her discerning eye at auctions and specialist dealers for what will extend the collection.

The more expensive items need approval by the trustees and a written paper laying out the reasons for acquisition must be submitted for consideration.

Sitting at a large desk in a book-lined room with posters from the exhibitions *Buddhism and The Lotus and the Dragon*, Mrs Rawson looks the essence of an authoritative English academic. But, she stresses, "academic in this context is acquiring a practical skill. With tea cups, for example, one can get to know everything there is to know by looking at and handling as many as often as possible."

Mrs Rawson's work moves beyond national boundaries. Her natural work role in this wider intellectual world involves collaboration with foreign museums and universities. When China turned from economic change to rehabilitating pre-revolutionary culture she was invited to advise. She has sat on a Unesco committee, will soon be away attending an international conference in China, and takes pride in the volume she has written as part of a lengthy collaboration with Harvard scholars compiling a 10-volume catalogue.

Mrs Rawson has seen a great change in museum work since she first joined the British Museum. "It used to be possible to move from a junior position moving pots and doing clerical work up the career ladder by way of study," she says.

Now the competition is intense. Even so there are openings for the

well qualified; the minimum requirement for an oriental department is a language degree with a special study in art.

The provincial museums provide more opportunities than a prestigious national one where there is less movement and an assistant would need the patience to wait several years before a more senior post became vacant. It is, of course, on recommendation.

In certain departments a degree in art or archaeology is more appropriate and part of the working year may be spent in Pakistan or Turkey, taking part in a "dig". The Museums Association receives many hundreds of enquiries every year and sends out a careers information sheet; the monthly bulletin contains job vacancies and the Museums Journal, published quarterly, provides professional news and views.

The association also offers in-service training: the Curatorial Diploma is a postgraduate qualification needing a two-year period of study. The exam includes a practical demonstration in "handling, identifying and interpreting museum objects".

Further information: Department of Museum Studies, Leicester University, 105 Princess Road, Leicester. Department of Museum Studies, Manchester University, Manchester M13. Museums Association, 34 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2SA.

Publications: Manual of Curatorship: A Guide to Museum Practice (Butterworth, £42). Museums and Art Galleries: careers information booklet (Museums Association, £2). The 11th Report of the Museums and Galleries Commission, 1988 (HMSO, £5.85). Museums Yearbook, including directory of museums (Museums Association, £27.50).



Jessica Rawson, of the British Museum, with a Buddha (AD 1486)

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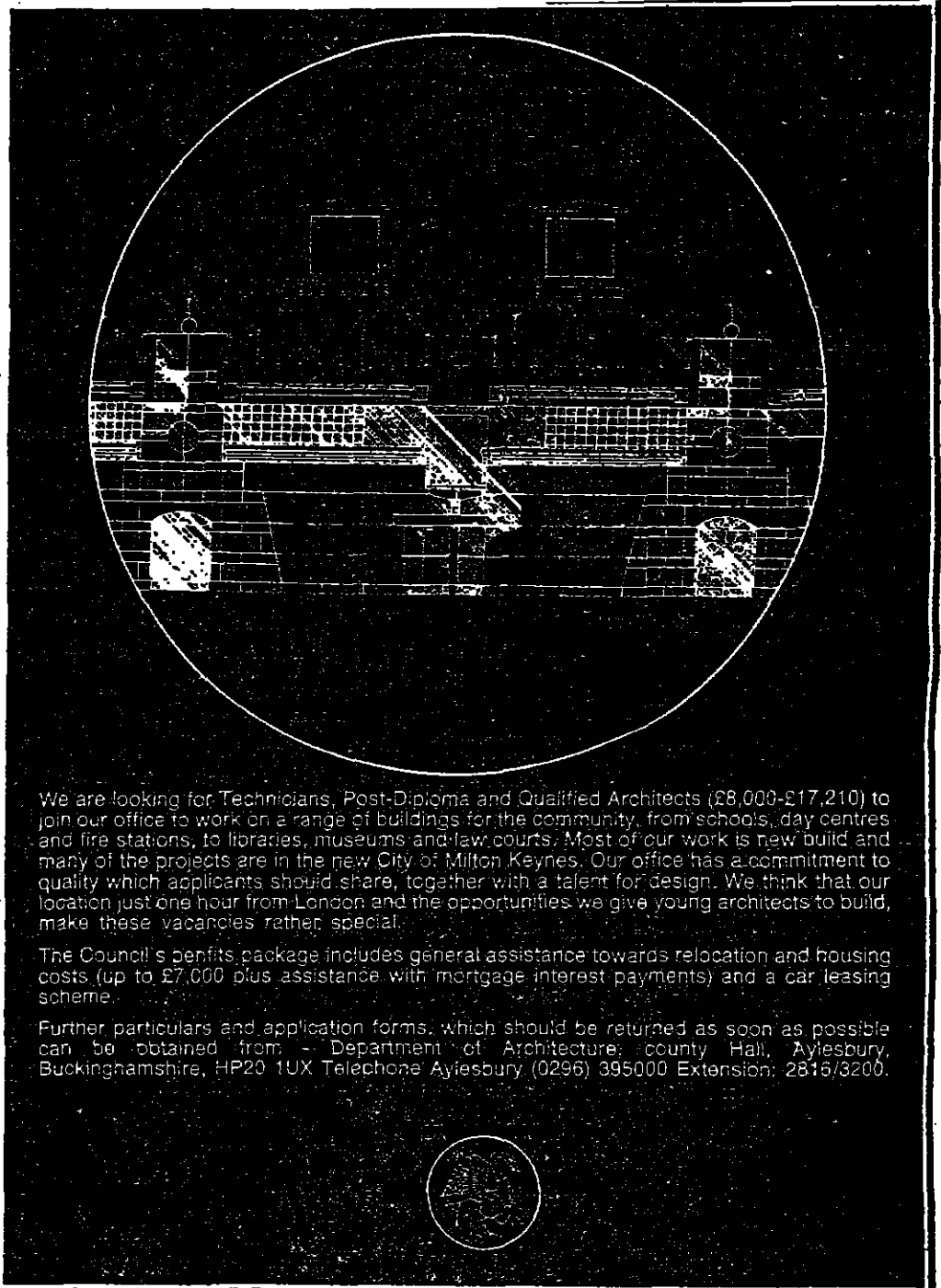
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The Cambridge Office of this leading provincial practice with associated offices worldwide has an opportunity for a young solicitor up to three years post qualified and who can offer experience in personal and corporate tax work. Prospects are excellent in this rapidly expanding firm.

**MIXED CONVEYANCING** c £20 K + BENS

This medium-sized practice on the East Sussex Coast seeks a solicitor of partnership potential and with a minimum of one year's post qualification experience to handle domestic conveyancing and who would like to expand into commercial property work. Attractive salary and benefits package.

**LITIGATION** £ HIGHLY NEG

A litigation solicitor up to three years post qualified is sought by this large progressive practice for their offices near Ipswich. This is a new appointment offering a variety of work, much of it with a commercial flavour. Bright prospects and salary highly negotiable.

**COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING** c £30 K

This highly respected commercial practice in the Berkshire M4 corridor has an excellent opening for a hard-working and ambitious solicitor with experience in commercial conveyancing. High quality work and excellent prospects for the right applicant.

**PRIVATE CLIENT** £ ATTRACTIVE

We have been instructed to introduce to this eminent West Sussex practice a solicitor ideally two years post qualified to join its substantial private client department. The work is varied and requires an aptitude for tax and trust work. Newly qualified with excellent articles experience will be considered.

## Commerce/Industry

**FINANCIAL SERVICES** c £25,000

Our clients, a successful firm of Accountants based in London, require a solicitor or barrister with 2 years post qualification experience to work in their legal department. The workload consists of company commercial, corporate finance and taxation matters. Competitive salaries and benefits are offered.

**CONVEYANCER** £ GENEROUS

A vacancy exists for a qualified lawyer to join a small but rapidly expanding legal team working in the home loan division of a major international bank. Experience in residential conveyancing is essential. Salary is subject to experience and will include usual banking benefits.

## Early S9 Qualifiers

For those due to qualify early next year there is a wide range of vacancies in leading firms of solicitors in the City and Central London. Our clients are particularly interested in candidates with experience in the fields of company/commercial law, conveyancing, EEC/competition planning, intellectual property and commercial litigation. Applicants who combine experience in any of these areas with a sound academic background can look forward to a challenging and rewarding future.

**Law Personnel**  
PROFESSIONAL LIMITED  
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide  
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF Tel: 01-242 1281  
(answerphone after office hours)

**HILLINGDON REQUIRES TWO ASSISTANT BOROUGH SOLICITORS.**

(Salary up to £27,438 pa., plus car user allowance.)

There is a great future in Hillingdon's Legal Department for two high-calibre lawyers: one specialising in Land, and the other in Services.

As you would expect in London's third largest borough, both positions are challenging and demanding, offering excellent career prospects at an exciting time in local government evolution.

You will each manage a number of sections within a busy department, reporting directly to the Borough Solicitor. In addition, you will give legal advice to all the relevant Council Committees and Departments.

As an effective member of our Management Team, we would also expect you to be fully involved in initiating new ideas to provide a more efficient legal service, such as the latest computer-based technology.

**Assistant Borough Solicitor (Services)**

Can you combine managerial ability with a flair for litigation, considerable Court experience, a knowledge of Contract, Insurance, Social Services, Education and Housing Law?

Will you be able to take responsibility for important areas of work including:

- major litigation in all Courts and Tribunals covering housing, child care, education and public health;
- the day to day conduct of individual cases;
- the Council's contracts and insurances;
- the Department's administration;
- advising Council Committees and Departments.

Ref: BS/14/8X

**Assistant Borough Solicitor (Land)**

Can you combine managerial ability with considerable experience of Town and Country Planning, the willingness to advocate in the Courts and at major enquiries, and a knowledge of the law relating to a variety of land-related matters?

Will you be able to take responsibility for important areas of work including:

- local land charges;
- conveyancing;
- major redevelopment;
- advising Council's Committees and Departments.

Ref: BS/14/8X

Hillingdon is an exciting borough to live and work in. As West London's leading leisure area, it has many square miles of open countryside, and many superb attractions including golf courses, bridleways, sailing and water-skiing.

If you are interested in either position, please telephone Craig Pile on 0895 50617. Application forms are also available from the Personnel Division, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 3UW. (24 hour answering service on 0895 50588.) Closing date 10th November, 1988.

Hillingdon is an Equal Opportunities Employer. We welcome applications from all suitable candidates irrespective of race, sex, marital status, age, sexual orientation or disability.

**TAKING YOUR PLACE IN TOWER HAMLETS****WAPPING NEIGHBOURHOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD SOLICITOR**

£20,500-£21,800  
+ Leased Car  
Ref: 285/WP/SOL/2

Manage your own practice in Docklands. We need a Solicitor with at least 3 years admitted experience for this newly created post heading the top level Neighbourhood Legal Service. You will lead a professional team covering the full range of complex local government legal problems.

You should have a wide range of experience, preferably within the local government context, together with highly developed organisational and decision-making skills. In addition, the ability to manage your team effectively, solve problems and present and defend cases at court is essential. The location within a fast developing part of London Docklands adds a new dimension to this exciting and unique opportunity.

Job applicant packs may be obtained from Neighbourhood Personnel, Wapping Neighbourhood Centre, 646 Commercial Road, London E14 7HA. Telephone 01-388 1102. Please quote job reference. Completed forms must be returned by 11 November 1988.

**Tower Hamlets**

Tower Hamlets has transformed local Government by decentralising service delivery and accountability to seven Neighbourhoods.

What Tower Hamlets is achieving today others will attempt tomorrow. The commitment, energy, drive and innovation of staff are essential to our success.

Tower Hamlets is committed to effective implementation of its Equal Opportunities Policy.

Applications are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post(s) regardless of sex, sexual orientation, religion, racial origin, marital status, disability or age.

All jobs are open to jobholders unless otherwise stated. The Councils recruitment and retention packages could mean subsidised car leasing, a location package worth up to £5,000, holiday loan facilities, free life insurance, subsidised mortgage and travel allowance.

WAPPING neighbourhood

**COMPANY/COMMERCIAL** Central London

Our client is a growing commercial practice with a predominantly public company client-base. As part of its continued expansion programme, it is now looking for an ambitious company/commercial Solicitor (ideally with 1-2 years' experience) to join its energetic young team. This is an unusual opportunity to enjoy both a friendly, informal environment and top-quality work.

If you want to know more, contact Dominique Graham on 01-430-1711 or write to her at 44-46 Kingsway, London WC2B 6EN.

**GRAHAM GILL & YOUNG** LEGAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS**PROPERTY LAWYER** Central London

Do you value your independence?

If you enjoy working as part of a commercial property team, but relish responsibility, then read on:

Our client is an energetic, highly successful, commercial practice, which encourages originality, flair and determination. It is now looking for a highly motivated Solicitor with proven post-qualification experience to join its expanding Property Department which handles good quality work including property investment, dealing, financing, development and planning. The rewards offered in both financial and career terms will be substantial.

If you want to know more contact Dominique Graham on 01-430 1711 or write to her at 44-46 Kingsway, London WC2B 6EN.

**GRAHAM GILL & YOUNG** LEGAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS****Meredith Scott**

Associates

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY** to c £50,000

An ambitious solicitor, in late 20's early 30's who is seeking partnership is sought by this well thought of twenty partner City practice. Would suit those with at least 2 years solid property experience (ideally to include development and finding work) currently with a major firm who are seeking a wider spread of work and more scope for self expression.

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** to c £40,000

A stimulating workload of intellectual property with an emphasis on contentious aspects and patents and trademarks is available for a solicitor with ideally up to 4 years relevant experience in the rapidly expanding department of this medium/large sized City practice.

**COMPANY/COMMERCIAL** to c £30,000

This medium sized EC4 practice with an impressive range of clients requires a solicitor preferably with up to 3 years Central London experience to specialise in a wide range of Company/Commercial work to include secured lending.

**CONVEYANCING** to c £20,000

A newly/recently admitted solicitor keen to gain a solid grounding in both residential and commercial property work will appreciate the excellent opportunity this well established firm practice has to offer.

We have opportunities, many unadvertised, for solicitors at all levels of experience throughout the country. For further details and career advice call:

**PENSIONS** to c £45,000

Prestigious City practice requires aspiring or experienced solicitors to augment this expanding section in the firm. Emphasis on pension work is opposed to financial services aspects. For suitably qualified applicants there are excellent partnership prospects.

**CORPORATE TAX** to c £35,000

An aspiring or experienced tax solicitor (ideally up to 3 years admitted) is sought by the small but flourishing department of this major EC4 practice, which provides due in its structure, excellent long term prospects.

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY** to c £30,000

This well known medium sized EC4 practice needs a well qualified solicitor, preferably up to 2 years admitted to deal with a wide spectrum of property work with an emphasis on large scale development projects. Partnership prospects are excellent and the remuneration package one of the most competitive in the City.

**LITIGATION** c £20,000

This medium sized WC1 practice, acknowledged as litigation specialists requires a newly/recently qualified solicitor with an outgoing personality who wishes to specialise in commercial litigation. There will be an emphasis on insurance related work. We have opportunities, many unadvertised, for solicitors at all levels of experience throughout the country. For further details and career advice call:

01-353 7085

LEGAL SELECTION CONSULTANTS

17 Fleet Street, EC4Y 1AA (01-541 3897 after office hours)

**Property & Commercial Solicitor** Bournemouth Competitive Salary and Car

Part of the Lloyds Bank Group, Lloyds Bowmaker is one of the UK's leading Finance Houses. The Group Legal Department is an integral part of our business and deals with a challenging and growing workload. We are now seeking a highly motivated Solicitor, looking to broaden experience in the competitive world of financial services.

The successful candidate will take principal responsibility for advising and transacting commercial land mortgages for our Dealer and Corporate Finance Divisions. There will also be excellent opportunity for involvement with major equipment leasing and finance transactions in the Corporate Sector.

To make a success of this important

role, you must have at least two years' post qualification experience and will currently be working either in commerce or professional practice.

As you would expect from a market-leading company, the rewards meet the challenge. In addition to a competitive starting salary and profit sharing after qualifying period, assistance with relocation to Bournemouth will be provided where appropriate.

To apply, please send a full C.V. to: T. J. Edwards, Personnel Manager, Lloyds Bowmaker Limited, Finance House, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth BH1 3LG or telephone Bournemouth 0202 22077 for an application form.

**The Nuffield Foundation DIRECTOR**

The Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation wish to appoint a Director.

The Foundation has an income in excess of £4 million pounds per annum, most of which is disbursed as grants in support of research and experiment in science, medicine, social research, education and ageing. The Director will be responsible to the Trustees for the administration of the Foundation, for advising the Trustees on matters of general policy, and for making recommendations on individual grant applications. The successful candidate will therefore be involved in consultations with researchers, voluntary organizations and government departments on questions concerning the development of the Foundation's grant making policies.

Applications should be accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, though Trustees may consult others at their discretion. The initial salary will be negotiated with the successful applicant in the light of his or her age, experience and qualifications. Further particulars may be obtained from Mrs S. Jayasuriya at the Nuffield Foundation, 28 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EG. Applications should be addressed to the Rt Hon Lord Flowers, FRS, at the same address in an envelope marked 'Private & Confidential'. The closing date for applications is 9 December 1988.

**UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG**

Sir Y K Pao  
Chair in Public Law

Applications are invited for the new Sir Y K Pao Chair in Public Law in the Faculty of Law. Applicants should have considerable experience in university law teaching and a distinguished record of scholarship. He or she should have a higher degree in law. The appointee will be expected to promote the study of public law and to exercise intellectual leadership in the field. The University would prefer to make a permanent appointment, but consideration may also be given to appointments on fixed or secondment terms of preferably not less than three academic years. The University reserves the right to fill the Chair by invitation.

Annual salary (superannuation) will be within the professorial range and not less than HK\$444,540 (approx. £32,210; sterling equivalent as at October 18, 1988). At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a charge of 74% of salary, children's education allowances, loans, and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Appointments Officer, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Ganton Square, London WC1H 0PP, or from the Appointments Unit, Registry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closes 17 December 1988.

**Cable Authority SECRETARY TO THE AUTHORITY**

The Cable Authority is a small body at the centre of many of the most exciting developments in television. It is facing an expanding franchising programme, and prospective changes in the legal framework.

The Secretary to the Authority is responsible for the licensing process and for meeting the demands of a changing scene as well as for servicing the regular meetings of the Authority and managing the Authority's office.

This is a challenging post in a fast-moving environment and there is plenty of scope for the post holder to make a mark.

Interested candidates should contact the Director General of the Authority, Jon Davey, for more information. Applications should be received by 8th November.

Cable Authority, Gillingham House, 38-44 Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1NU. Tel: 01-821 6161.

**North Western Regional Health Authority**

Assistant Solicitor - Ref A581/c

Salary range £15,092 - £21,067

This post is in the Litigation Department of the Regional Solicitor's Department, primarily dealing with personal injury claims alleging medical negligence.

There are 19 District Health Authorities included in the Region which serve a population of over 4 million, and employ some 75,000 staff.

Solicitors seeking part-time employment/job-sharing and those recently qualified may apply. Informal enquiries welcomed by Mr E.G. Jones, Regional Solicitor, Ext. 2171.

Application form and job description obtainable from Regional Personnel Division, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester, M80 7LP, quoting the appropriate reference number. Tel: 061 236 3312 (Answerphone)

Closing date for completed application forms: 25.11.88

This Authority is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

**GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL** LONDON W1**SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

SALARY £17,381 TO £22,854

The General Medical Council is the regulatory body for the medical profession.

Applications are invited for the above post, in the Conduct and Health Division, to be head of the Health Section and Secretary of the Health Committee, dealing with cases of unfitness to practice medicine.

The successful applicant will be a graduate, aged over 30, with at least 5 years' administrative experience of public administration.

Further details may be obtained from:

Personnel Assistant,  
General Medical Council,  
44 Hallam Street, London W1N 6AE  
Telephone: 01-580 7642 (Ext.2141)

Closing date for receipt of applications:  
23 November 1988







## LEGAL &amp; FINANCIAL

## Lawyers gambol

It may say November on the calendar but it is springtime in Sheffield. A new urban development council is making marks on the Lower Don Valley and itinerant quangoes (such as Duncan Bluck, chairman of the English Tourist Board, who was spotted in Sheffield last week) are returning to investigate the city's treasure-trove of history.

In keeping with all this spring-like capering it is only appropriate, perhaps, that we should welcome the birth of a new law firm. At 9am today Dibb Lupton Broomhead will spring fully armed out of the heads of its creators.

With 46 partners and more than 61 assistant solicitors the firm will come in around No 14 in the national charts and be in the first three among provincial outfits.

Formed by the merger of Broomhead's, of Sheffield, and Dibb Lupton, of Leeds, it creates a powerful Yorkshire operation which will make its influence felt throughout the North-East. What is more, it becomes part of the national Evershed's consortium which is now spreading its influence across the land.

For anyone confused about all this merging and coupling, Christopher Barker, senior partner of the new firm, explained: "Dibb Lupton and Broomhead's are joining forces to form a single integrated firm based on Leeds and Sheffield but with offices in other major cities and in London. Evershed's, on the other hand, is a consortium of commercial firms

It's springtime in the Don Valley with lawyers a'leaping like hungry lambs.

Edward Fennell explains the frolic

in key regional centres. Its objectives are to provide a wider base for research and training and to create a nationwide organization capable of servicing the needs of the largest clients at regional prices.

There seems little doubt, therefore, that the creation of Dibb Lupton Broomhead (DLB) is another sign of the self-assurance of the big regional firms which are now actively challenging all but the very largest London partnerships on their own ground.

With a strong following in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, a powerful gaze focused on Europe, and about £400,000 being ploughed into computers, DLB is creating the "strength in depth", the hallmark of a premier firm.

No one expects the first division of the football league to be drawn exclusively from London and maybe we should no longer expect that to be the case for lawyers either. The real problem, however, is whether Sheffield is really a first division city. Although it is the

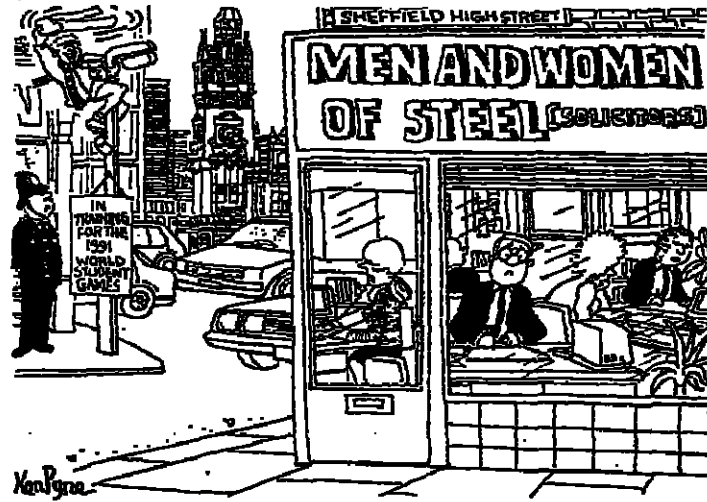
fourth largest in England, it is short of a real commercial infrastructure, lacks any significant cultural base, and there is no provision for the kind of quality entertainment and restaurants which London professionals demand as of right.

Indeed, the managing partner of one of the largest accountants underlined his own indifference to good food with the tired old cliché about French cuisine being "foreign muck". So despite the new bounce in the place, Sheffield is still dominated by its working class, fish-and-chip image, and it will take some years to change.

What makes Sheffield stand out legally, however, is the presence of the firm Irwin Mitchell. It may not have the size of DLB but it certainly has the character. With a strong social commitment to doing legal aid work it makes its money by quick throughput of a large number of cases. At the same time, it is building up a strong company and commercial base which, along with civil litigation, is its fastest growth area.

The distinguishing feature of Irwin Mitchell, of course, is the presence of Michael Napier, the first solicitor to appear as an advocate before the European Court, and a classic champion of the victims of medical negligence.

Two years ago with Roger Panzone, from Manchester, Mr Napier set up Panzone Napier, of which all Irwin Mitchell partners are automatically also partners. For the 10 graduates which Irwin



Mitchell recruits each year it must be a tremendous place to train.

Hawson's, a local accountancy operation, is another example that you don't need to be in a national firm to get good work and training. With deep local roots, it doesn't have too much difficulty in attracting eight good quality trainees each year and it seems to have a solid base of clients across Sheffield's traditional manufacturing base.

Only three of the Big Eight accountants are in Sheffield (Ernst & Whinney, Peat Marwick McLintock and Coopers & Lybrand), so perhaps it is easier for a firm like Hawson's to make its presence felt. Interestingly enough Hawson's has recently opened up offices in Northampton and Kendal and aims to grow in the towns which the big nationals avoid.

Meanwhile, locally, it has picked up lots of clients from among the redundant steelmakers who put their redundancy pay into start-up businesses, a remarkable number of which have taken off

and done well.

According to Richard Betts, of Grant Thornton, however, the notion of the steelmaker-turned-entrepreneur is a myth which has no basis in reality; the firm has none such among its clients. Even so Mr Betts agrees there is a change of attitude in the local business community and a fresh determination to change the place for the better. For its part, however, Grant Thornton has no intention of becoming a sponsor of an event such as the World Student Games, scheduled for Sheffield in 1991.

In the light of this ambivalence, maybe the person who best summed up Sheffield was Michael Extract, senior partner of Ernst & Whinney, and the president of Sheffield and District Society of Chartered Accountants.

"It's marvellous how much they spend on our lovely parks in Sheffield," said Mr Extract. "It's just a pity the vandals destroy so much of it."

## BRIEFLY

■ Bent supplies will be well advised to read *Fraud in the City*, published by Penguin Books last Thursday. This guide to the murky side of City life was written by 38-year-old Rowan Bosworth-Davies, whose curriculum vitae is so implausible that it must have been composed by P. D. James.

Having read for the Bar at Middle Temple, Mr Bosworth-Davies became, briefly, a magistrate's clerk before taking the law seriously and joining the police. Swift promotion followed, first to the CID and then to the heady atmosphere of the Fraud Squad. From there it was a short step into Fimbra, where he was investigations manager. Now, Mr Bosworth-Davies has been recruited by Richards Butler, working alongside Oppenheimer defectors Kevin Bamford and Ken Orlinton in the Regulation and Compliance Group.

The modest Mr Bosworth-Davies, whose plummy tones must have sounded incongruous to his mates

in the Met, reckons that his investigative skills will come in useful in his new job. Does this mean, I wonder, that Richards Butler will soon be offering a "catch-a-crook" service?

■ Freshfields partner Bill Richards is en route to Tokyo where he hopes to get clearance from the Japanese Bar Association next week to practise as a lawyer and open a Freshfields office. Freshfields will join six other London firms in the Land of the Rising Sun and initially will be renting temporary accommodation to see how business goes.

Mr Richards's biggest worry right now is that Japanese clients will have difficulty in pronouncing the name of his colleague in Tokyo, Stephen Wozencroft. It took me a minute or two to get it right over the phone. A second manager will join the office in January but so far they do not know who. My suggestion is that whoever it is should be called Smith.

## LAST CHANCE

Entries for *The Times Young Professionals' Competition 1988* must be in by Friday November 4. There are two categories - Legal, sponsored by Fishburn Boxer, the solicitors, and Financial, sponsored by Arthur Young, the accountants. Winners of each category will be awarded £1,000 and an Apple Macintosh SE twin-disk computer worth £2,200. The two runners-up will receive framed cartoons by Ken Pyne. The competition is open to anyone aged under 25 on December 31, 1988.

**LEGAL:** Write, in no more than 700 words, in the style of a newspaper "opinion" piece, on whether trial by the media can ever be justified.

Send entries (marked *The Times Young Professionals' Competition*) to: Anna Hicks, c/o Epigram Associates Ltd, New Ruskin House, 28-30 Little Russell Street, London WC1A 2HN.

**FINANCIAL:** Write, in no more than 700 words, in the style of a newspaper "opinion" piece, on the view that the hunger for short-term profitability is destroying British industry.

Send entries (marked *The Times Young Professionals' Competition*) to: Victoria Tomlinson, c/o Arthur Young, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 3NH.

01-481 4481

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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BRITISH SATELLITE BROADCASTING

## Senior Legal Adviser

In August 1989, BSB will launch the world's first privately-funded direct broadcasting satellite. Shortly afterwards, BSB will transmit four distinctive national television networks providing an imaginative alternative to today's services. This £625m project, licensed by the IBA, is backed by numerous prestigious UK and international companies.

An integral part of the development of BSB is the establishment of a dynamic and pragmatic team of lawyers, based in Central London, to provide a comprehensive legal service of the highest quality. A key appointment will be that of Senior Legal Adviser, accountable to the General Counsel. The responsibilities will cover the legal work involved in starting up a major new business and, after launch, the legal services required to support BSB's activities. These will include a broad spectrum of corporate,

commercial and media matters.

The ideal candidate will be an energetic lawyer with sound business acumen, a versatile mind and good relevant experience gained in private practice or a substantial commercial organisation.

This is an exciting appointment which offers the successful candidate an opportunity to develop a career in a new environment with a prestigious business enterprise of the future. Remuneration will include an excellent basic salary, bonus, company car and non-contributory pension.

Please apply with C.V., giving details of current remuneration, quoting JH/255 to John Hamilton at:

John Hamilton Associates,  
Friary Court,  
13-21 High Street,  
Guildford,  
Surrey GU1 3DG  
Tel: (0483) 574814



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## Corporate Lawyer

Opportunity for a Solicitor with a high technology multinational

£25 - 35K + BMW

Thames Valley

International responsibility



Our client is a major multinational supplier of high technology products. Our Thames Valley headquarters is responsible for activities throughout Europe, Middle East and Africa.

They now have an opportunity for a young qualified lawyer. Reporting to the Group Legal Counsel, this role offers real opportunity for personal and professional growth in an environment in which both individuals and innovation thrive. You will be responsible for a range of challenging commercial and corporate work, in an international environment.

A minimum of three years' diverse corporate and commercial legal experience with a multinational company of a major firm is essential. Knowledge of EEC law would be an advantage.

An attractive salary offered will be supported by a benefits package which includes a fully expensed company car and relocation costs where appropriate. Outstanding career prospects exist with truly global expectations.

For further information contact Andrew Goodman on 01-222 8866 quoting Reference 501 or write to him at:

Goodman Graham & Associates Ltd, Suite 306, Premier House,  
10 Greycoat Place, London SW1 1SB.

## Legal Executive

Manufacturing Industry

c. £14-16,000

Merck Sharp & Dohme is the world's largest research-based pharmaceutical company, foremost in the development and manufacture of products used to combat disease and improve health.

The industry operates within a highly sensitive environment and our Legal Department makes an enormous contribution towards ensuring the high reputation and quality of the company. We are now looking to appoint a Legal Executive, with the brief to assist and, where necessary, deputise for the Manager - Legal Affairs/Company Secretary.

Your role will involve you primarily in carrying out Medical Legal Review - our own stringent code of practice - of all sales promotion, against the ABPI code, Medicines Act and other legal requirements. You will also be monitoring developments in Europe leading up to 1992.

In addition, you will be expected to handle a variety of commercial and legal matters - for example, contract vetting and advising the Marketing and Sales Department. Your role could also encompass some Company Secretary duties.

You may be a law graduate or legal executive with an interest in pharmaceuticals; or a pharmacy graduate with experience in the industry, interested in the law. You're a quick learner, highly self-motivated, with an eye for detail, and the ability to work on your own initiative. A first-class communicator, you're confident dealing with people at all levels.

You will receive a highly competitive salary - dependent on experience and qualifications - and the benefits associated with a large multinational company, including excellent career opportunities and support to round out your knowledge by continuing study. Relocation assistance will be considered.

For further details and an application form please contact Julie Wood, Personnel Officer, on (0992) 467272 or write to her at the Personnel Department, Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, Hertford Road, Hoddesdon, Herts. EN11 9BU.

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&  
DOHMESpeechly Bircham  
SOLICITORS

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Our Client, a rapidly expanding medium-sized City firm, continues to attract fresh blue-chip instructions from both new and existing clients, across the full spectrum of commercial property work.

As a result the firm is seeking a number of bright, ambitious solicitors - from newly qualified through to partner level - to further expand its commercial property team.

The firm pays top rates and has a policy of early delegation with constant partnership support ensuring an excellent working environment. Career advancement for high-flyers will undoubtedly be swift.

For further information contact Alistair Dougall on 01-405 6062 (01-773 3702 evenings and weekends), or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 46 Bedford Row, London WC1N 2BL.

QUARRY



DOUGALL

A & L GOODBODY  
SOLICITORS  
(IRELAND)

Require solicitors admitted in Ireland with 2 to 3 years commercial experience for their Dublin and London offices. Replies in strictest confidence together with C.V. to:

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A & L GOODBODY  
36 QUEEN STREET  
LONDON EC4R 1BN  
(PHONE: 489 9911)

## YOUNG SOLICITORS OR BARRISTERS

## APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL ADVISER

Here is a rare opportunity for a person who has passed the Solicitors' or Bar Finals (but who has not necessarily been articled or undertaken pupillage) to join a Service which has served the public and the lay magistracy with distinction for many years. It offers a real opportunity to gain wide ranging, practical experience of all aspects of the law as practised in the Magistrates' Court.

The successful applicant will receive intensive training in magisterial law and procedure with a view to rapid promotion within the office to the post of Legal Adviser.

The salary will be £11,100 per annum whilst under training. Subject to suitable response to training it is anticipated that the successful applicant would be promoted to the post of Legal Adviser within six months and be employed on a salary range £13,053 to £15,042 per annum. All salaries quoted are presently under review.

Applications, giving full personal particulars and details of qualifications and experience must reach me in an envelope marked "Confidential - Appointment of Legal Adviser" no later than Friday, 8th December, 1988. Interviews for the post will take place on Wednesday, 21st December, 1988 and shortlisted candidates will be advised accordingly.

Martin Sale  
Clerk to the Justices  
The Court House  
College Lane  
King's Lynn, PE30 1PD

NORFOLK



01-481 4481

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

## CITY OFFICE

## PRIVATE PRACTICE

**CORPORATE FINANCE** To £35,000  
 EC4. Dynamic City practice seeks additional solicitors with up to 3 years' experience in thriving corporate finance department. Principle solicitors, mergers and acquisitions, company law, insolvency, and general legal advice. Candidates must exhibit a flexible commercial approach.

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY** To £35,000  
 EC4. Renowned medium sized City practice requires additional solicitors with up to 2 years' experience in thriving commercial property department. You will be dealing with major retailers and developers in the City. In particular you will be involved with the sale, purchase and lease of all types of commercial land and buildings and with property funding, development and mortgage. Excellent prospects.

**PARTNER - COMMERCIAL PROPERTY** To £50,000  
 EC3. Medium sized commercial practice seeks solicitor with at least 4 years' experience in dynamic property department. Duties will include advising on all aspects of commercial property transactions. You will be involved with the property aspects of company takeovers and the planning and management of major retail and industrial projects. Immediate partnership.

For further details of Private Practice vacancies throughout the Capital, please contact Judith Farmer or Rose Hellewell on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-583 0073 (evenings and weekends).

16-18 NEW BRIDGE ST, LONDON EC4V 6AU.

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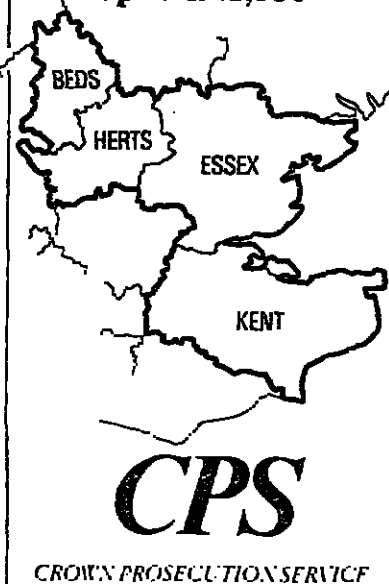
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## THE LAW

## Tackling a democratic monster

## LEGAL BRIEF

There are ways of cutting lengthy public inquiries down to size, says Lionel Read, QC

Major public inquiries are getting longer and more frequent. Lengthy inquiries have recently ended into the King's Cross fire, the Cleveland child abuse allegations, the Herald of Free Enterprise sinking, and regional shopping centres. The proposal for a nuclear power station at Hinkley Point is now before a long inquiry, and another is shortly to begin into plans to deep mine in Warwickshire.

These examples illustrate a pattern of increasing length: Sizewell at 340 days lasted 103 days longer than the previous record holder; Stansted took nearly 100 days more than the combined length of two airport terminal inquiries; and King's Cross was twice as long as the previous railway disaster inquiry.

Critics, therefore, ask some probing questions. Why do these inquiries take so long? Can't they be shorter? Why do we have so many? And, penetratingly, why do

we need them at all? (The French do without them.) Answers to the first questions lie mostly in the answer to the last.

Public inquiries satisfy a perceived need by modern society to see that major issues of wide public concern are publicly and impartially investigated. They are not confined to planning inquiries. They embrace major disasters and other events attracting public disquiet.

The subject matter requires the depth of investigation into complex matters for which a public inquiry is well suited.

Not least they provide a forum for the public to ventilate its concerns. As such they provide a healthy outlet and represent an important feature of modern democracy. People in England do not lie down on airport runways in their thousands.

These inquiries consequently attract many participants frequently concerned to argue from entrenched positions and in depth. Causes are promoted and opposed with far reaching effects.

Principal parties are usually represented by barristers and necessarily lengthy and detailed evidence is called. The recipe thus exists for a long inquiry.

There is nevertheless still concern at their length, though much has recently been done towards shortening them. Modern practice requires written evidence to be deposited well beforehand and taken as read before cross-examination.

Pre-inquiry hearings serve to crystallize the issues and organize an orderly progression of the inquiry. What more can be done? The traditional cry is against the lawyers; they are unnecessary and take too long. But the advocate's

skill and experience is needed to present what are in the main essentially adversarial causes, and the fact that they are instructed in a forum where they have no monopoly of audience suggests the perceived need for them. It is the advocate's cause which dictates the time needed to promote it, not the advocate.

Judges have the stature and experience to control the excesses of advocates or witnesses and disorderly conduct. Should they be more frequently asked to preside? I do not think so.

There are plainly issues of such grave public concern that they exceptionally call for a High Court Judge. But it cannot be in the public interest for the judiciary to be unduly associated with political

and other highly contentious public issues.

Ministers customarily call upon Queen's Counsel to act as inspectors in the biggest inquiries and experience has shown them to have the stature, training and intellectual calibre needed for the orderly and expeditious conduct of large inquiries. But it is neither desirable nor realistic to expect them to be used much more often.

Many Departments of the Environment inspectors share those qualities and run large inquiries efficiently. But it is unreasonable to expect permanent salaried inspectors to habitually do the many hours of reading needed to shorten an inquiry.

Four suggestions are made to shorten inquiries further. First, to

remove more policy issues from them. Many recent inquiries have concerned issues which arguably should be for Parliament to debate and Government to determine. At Stansted it was whether there was a need for more airport capacity in the South-East; at Beauvoir the need for coal; at Sizewell the need for nuclear energy.

Second, inspectors should be encouraged to stop irrelevant or repetitious evidence or questions. Third, the power to award costs against a party should be more vigorously exercised. Fourth, disaster inquiries should allow more time for prior preparation.

The Government cannot, however, expect more committed co-operation in further shortening planning inquiries until the scandalously long time taken to issue Ministerial decisions is cut. A year is not uncommon.

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The author is a barrister and a specialist in public inquiries.

## Court of Appeal

## Law Report November 1 1988

## Queen's Bench Division

## Power to review prerogative decision

## Waste control decision unreviewable

**Regina v Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Ex parte Everett**  
Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Nicholls and Lord Justice Taylor  
[Judgment October 20]

The High Court had jurisdiction to entertain an application for judicial review of a decision to refuse to issue a passport, even though such decisions involved the exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

Although the policy of not issuing passports abroad to persons for whose arrest a warrant had been issued in the United Kingdom was obvious good sense, when a passport was refused on that ground the Foreign Office should tell the applicant when and in respect of what offence the warrant had been issued, and that if there were exceptional circumstances justifying the issue of a passport they would be considered.

The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs from a decision of Mr Justice Mann (The Times December 10, 1987) who had granted the applicant, Mr Ronald James Everett, judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a decision of the British Embassy in Madrid on May 12, 1986, confirmed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on July 24, to refuse to grant the applicant a new passport.

Mr Roger Ter Haar for the secretary of state; Mrs Lauren Fleischmann for the applicant.

**LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR** said that *Council of Civil Service Unions v Minister for the Civil Service* (1985) AC 374 had established that a decision was not immune from judicial review merely because it had been made pursuant to a power

derived from the prerogative; whether it was so reviewable depended not on the origin of the power but on the subject matter of the decision.

The making of treaties and policy decisions on foreign affairs were clearly not reviewable. A decision to refuse a passport was in a different category: if a passport were wrongly refused for a bad reason, the court should be able to inquire into it.

The applicant, who was living in Spain, had applied to the British Embassy in Madrid for a new passport to be issued on the expiry of his old one. The embassy had failed to issue the passport and, on being asked why, had merely said that a passport would not be issued but that a one-way travel document to England would be.

Inquiries of the Foreign Office had disclosed that the passport had been refused because there was a warrant for his arrest current in the United Kingdom. The judicial review proceedings had then been launched, but by the time of the hearing before Mr Justice Mann further inquiries of Scotland Yard had revealed that there were two warrants - for obtaining a false passport by deception and robbery - and the date and place of the offence, which was being refused and given him details of the date, place of issue and subject-matter of the warrants, and had told him that if there were exceptional grounds (for example, compassionate grounds such as serious illness) they would be considered.

By the time of the hearing the applicant had known everything

which he should have been told by the secretary of state and, since the applicant had not suggested that there were exceptional circumstances or that there was anything wrong with the warrant, the judge ought to have exercised his discretion against making the order.

**LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS** delivered a concurring judgment. **LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR**, concurring, said that matters of high policy, such as making treaties, waging war, dissolving Parliament and mobilizing the armed forces, were exercises of prerogative powers which were not justiciable.

The issuing of passports was in a quite different category: it involved administrative decisions affecting the rights of the individual and freedom of travel and was justiciable as immigration decisions. By the time of the hearing the applicant had known everything

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**Regina v London Waste Regulation Authority, Ex parte Specialist Waste Management Ltd**  
Before Mr Justice Farquharson  
[Judgment October 19]

A statement made by a disposal authority, to a person using plant to dispose of "controlled waste", within the meaning of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, to the effect that he required a disposal licence, was not a decision amenable to judicial review.

Mr Justice Farquharson so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing applications by Specialist Waste Management Ltd (SWM) for judicial review of a decision by London Waste Regulation Authority (LWA) that it required a disposal licence, (i) for a declaration that it did not require such a licence, in respect of incineration plant installed

by it at a National Health Service hospital in Greenwich and (ii) for damages for negligence.

Mr Richard Behar for Specialist Waste Management; Mr David Richardson for the London Waste Regulation Authority.

**JUSTICE FARQUHARSON** said that by the 1974 Act disposal authorities, such as the respondent, were charged with ensuring that arrangements for disposal of waste were adequate.

In October 1986 the applicant began negotiations with Greenwich Memorial Hospital, which contemplated that it would supply and install at the hospital, paying a ground rent of £4,000 a year, an incinerator which it would staff and maintain, handling all that hospital's clinical waste up to 75 bags per week.

In addition, the applicant would be entitled to charge both for waste in excess of such amount and for such as might be delivered there by other hospitals.

Those negotiations never matured into a firm contract, because in March 1987 an official of the respondent authority had warned the applicant that if it began to operate as envisaged, it or the hospital would require a disposal licence: that view had been repeated at a meeting and in correspondence after the incinerator had been installed and started working.

A few days later work had been discontinued, although whether at the instance of the respondent or of the health authority was in dispute.

The applicant's main complaint had been that the respondent's decision had been based on a mistaken view of the law, because founded upon the applicant's operation being a commercial one; whereas the

questions the respondent should have considered were whether the applicant was operating as an agent of the Crown, and upon Crown land.

On the prime question, whether the respondent's statements were amenable to judicial review, the answer had to be "No": those were no more than expressions of opinion, to which the applicant was not obliged to conform.

The applicant had also contended that there had been a breach of the rules of natural justice; but that was answered by the observations of Lord Reid in *Wise v Wainman* (1971) AC 297, 308.

As to the applicant's request for a declaration that no licence was necessary, the court was in no position to comply with it, because the factual basis for any such declaration was lacking.

Counsel for the applicant had pointed to section 105(3) of the Act and argued that since there was no evidence that the applicant had any interest in the land at the hospital, the operation of the incinerator had necessarily taken place upon Crown land, with the result that

the Act could not apply to that operation.

His Lordship did not agree: what was prohibited by section 3 was the use of plant, for the purpose of disposing of controlled waste, unless the land which formed the site of such plant was occupied by the holder of a disposal licence, or by a person (such as the Crown) who was exempt from the Act. But the latter alternative did not avail the applicant, as the nature of the occupation of the land had not been established.

Finally, the applicant had included in its motion before the court a claim for damages: but it was clear that before that could be determined witnesses would have to be examined and cross-examined so as to resolve issues of fact.

Both parties were agreed that that could not be done immediately: there would accordingly be an order, under Order 53, rule 9(3) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, for the claim to be continued as if begun by writ.

Solicitors: Woolf Seddon Roscoe Phillips; Mr T. N. Nunn.

## Service of writ valid

**Rome and Another v Punjab National Bank**

Where a writ had been served upon an overseas company and addressed to a person whose name had been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in compliance with the Companies Act 1985 as a person authorized to accept that service of notice on the company's behalf, it was sufficient service within the meaning of section 695(1) of the statute.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Commercial Court, in the Queen's Bench Division on

October 27 when dismissing the summons brought by the defendants, Punjab National Bank, that the service or purported service of a writ at Milk Street, London, by the plaintiffs, Christopher William Rome and Andrew Balthurst, representative of Lloyd's underwriters, be set aside.

His Lordship said that section 695(1) stood on its own as an unequivocal statutory declaration that service in the manner described was "sufficient service" and that the wording was explicit and unqualified.

## Need for speed in case stated alterations

**Verdon v Honour (Inspector of Taxes)**  
Before Mr Justice Morritt  
[Judgment October 18]

A taxpayer who sought amendments to be made to a case stated by special or general commissioners should act expeditiously in sending it back to the commissioners with his suggested alterations.

The High Court would not exercise the discretion given to it by section 56(7) of the Taxes Management Act 1970 to remit a case for amendments when the taxpayer had delayed after being afforded a proper opportunity by the clerk to the commissioners to make his representations.

Mr Justice Morritt so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing a notice of motion by

the taxpayer, Mr James Eric Verdon, in which he sought to have a case stated at his request remitted to Warrington general commissioners for amendment.

Mr Giles Goodfellow for the taxpayer; Mr Laurence Henderson for the Crown.

**MR JUSTICE MORRITT** said that the clerk to the commissioners had sent to the taxpayer in June 1986 the draft case stated by the commissioners.

In August the taxpayer replied that he had a number of observations to make on its contents and requested a meeting with the clerk. Thereafter the taxpayer had instructed solicitors and applied for legal aid, which was refused in May 1987.

Eventually, in June 1987 the commissioners' clerk imposed a deadline on the taxpayer submitting his suggested amendments of the case which was not met.

In *Jeffries v Stevens* (1982) STC 639 Mr Justice Walton said that the question that was always to be asked was: "Was the person (be he appellant or respondent) who asks for the case to be remitted in this way afforded a proper opportunity to make his representations at the proper time?"

"The proper time in all such cases is immediately after the case stated comes to his attention, and the reason is this: 'Like all persons in judicial or quasi-judicial positions, the general commissioners have a large number of cases to deal with and decide, and they cannot be expected to remember the minute

details of the cases, or to recall precisely what happened or precisely what their attitude was to matters which are not contained in the case stated, which should always be produced, and usually is, within a very short time after it has been demanded.

"Once those golden moments have been allowed to slide by without a proper request being made, then it becomes difficult, and after the lapse of a fairly short period of time virtually impossible, for them to add usefully to the case which they have already stated."

The taxpayer had clearly not complied with the rules laid down in that case and his notice of motion should be dismissed. Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Mace & Jones, Liverpool.

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# Impressive Radwhaw ready to follow up Wincanton triumph

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Those who saw Radwhaw's victory at Wincanton last week will have no hesitation siding with him in the Levy Board Novices' Hurdle at Fontwell today. He is my nap.

It would be hard to exaggerate the ease of that victory on the Somerset track, which gave Tim Etherington, the son of the northern trainer Jimmy, his first training success at only the fourth attempt.

It was not until the leaders approached the second last hurdle that Richard Dunwoody made his move, but once he had shown his hand the race was effectively over as Radwhaw stormed home unchallenged by 15 lengths.

The presence of Kamador in the field this afternoon should help ensure a strong betting market because he has won a handicap at Devon and Exeter this season by the same margin. However, he then fell in his next race at Worcester.

Otherwise, it should pay to follow Josh Gifford on his local track, along with John Jenkins.

Jenkins can strike the first blow by winning the Borgrove Selling Handicap Hurdle with We're In The Money, and stable companion the Southern can later record his sixth win on the course by capturing the Geoffrey Osborne RNLI Novices' Chase.

Although all his previous wins have been over hurdles, he ran well enough in four



Josh Gifford: double prospects at Fontwell today

consecutive novice chases at Lingfield, Sandown and Newbury last season to suggest a prize such as today's is there for the taking.

Gifford's best chances lie with Davy's Weir (1.45) and Lypheath (2.15). Davy's Weir, my selection for the Frank Cundell Challenge Trophy, has looked an improved horse this autumn when winning both his starts over today's course and distance.

He will need to be precisely that because he has 12 lengths and 6lb to make up on the Luckenny Man if one looks back to their meeting here in the spring. However, I feel Davy's Weir was past his best that day.

Lypheath, my selection for the Vintage Vase Cioquot Handicap Hurdle, was predictably outclassed by Kri-

bensis at Newbury last time out but not, I suggest, disgraced.

On these terms he has a more than sporting chance of beating Silver Ocean, who has been sharpened for the occasion by a couple of recent races on the flat.

Barry Hills landed a double on the corresponding Leicester programme last year, and I believe the in-form Manton trainer has a good chance of repeating the feat with In Glory (3.0) and Diana Dee (3.30).

By the time Diana Dee goes to post her chance could easily have been advertised by the running of Peace King (1.30), for they finished second and sixth respectively at Newmarket last night in the race won by Ile de Nisy.

Peace King is the likely first leg of a double for Guy Harwood, who can also capture the Marley Roof Tile Stakes with Greenstitch, the winner of his last two races at Salisbury and Doncaster in the manner of a useful two-year-old.

Finally, Native Romance looks a sound bet to win the Fosse Way Claiming Stakes on the strength of her second in a handicap at Pontefract much earlier in the season.

**Blinkered first time**  
LEICESTER: 1.10 Try Me Now, 2.00 Peace King, 2.30 Peace King, 2.40 Peace King, 2.50 Peace King, 3.00 Peace King, 3.10 Peace King, 3.20 Peace King, 3.30 Peace King, 3.40 Peace King, 3.50 Peace King, 4.00 Peace King, 4.10 Peace King, 4.20 Peace King, 4.30 Peace King, 4.40 Peace King, 4.50 Peace King, 5.00 Peace King, 5.10 Peace King, 5.20 Peace King, 5.30 Peace King, 5.40 Peace King, 5.50 Peace King, 6.00 Peace King, 6.10 Peace King, 6.20 Peace King, 6.30 Peace King, 6.40 Peace King, 6.50 Peace King, 7.00 Peace King, 7.10 Peace King, 7.20 Peace King, 7.30 Peace King, 7.40 Peace King, 7.50 Peace King, 8.00 Peace King, 8.10 Peace King, 8.20 Peace King, 8.30 Peace King, 8.40 Peace King, 8.50 Peace King, 9.00 Peace King, 9.10 Peace King, 9.20 Peace King, 9.30 Peace King, 9.40 Peace King, 9.50 Peace King, 10.00 Peace King, 10.10 Peace King, 10.20 Peace King, 10.30 Peace King, 10.40 Peace King, 10.50 Peace King, 11.00 Peace King, 11.10 Peace King, 11.20 Peace King, 11.30 Peace King, 11.40 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# The streamlining of the administration of British sport, John Goodbody argues, is something long overdue

## Legislation needed to cut down on waste

The new 14-member Sports Council assembled for the first time yesterday and met its incoming director-general, David Pickup. The Council includes some of the most talented and experienced people in British sport, such as Sebastian Coe, Professor Alan Palmer, and Charles Palmer, who has had a healthy infusion of experienced businessmen and is under a widely-respected chairman in John Smith, who is also the chairman of Liverpool.

Yet many people would like to see the whole organization disbanded and brought directly within the Government, instead of it being semi-autonomous. Few in the higher echelons of British sport dispute that for years there has been an overlapping of responsibility, a waste of money, manpower and energy in having four main organizations sharing control. The situation is unique in a world where most countries streamline resources.

Since the Sports Council, originally established in 1971, took over many responsibilities from the Central Council for Physical Recreation, the situation has always been unsatisfactory but there are differing views as to the remedy.



John Smith: chairman of wide experience



John Wheatley: against more interference

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, believes in surgery on the Council, to cut away some of the unwieldy decision-making, rather than its actual amputation. The Council has been cut from 33 members to 14 in what the Minister says is "the most significant change since implementation of the Royal Charter." As Coe points out, the size of the old Council meant the decisions just took far too long to be made.

John Wheatley, the retiring director-general, thinks that having the responsibilities of the Council taken over directly by the Department would be "an utter disaster." It would be quite contrary to the general philosophy in this country. It would work if we were working in an Eastern European situation.

He approves of the set-up whereby the Government gives money to the Council and then distances itself, leaving the detailed decisions to the Council. This means that the Minister for Sport, unlike his Government colleagues, has no control over a budget that he has negotiated.

Moynihan feels that because of some of the personalities in sports administration in Britain there has been "far too much fractious in-fighting, which makes the House of Commons tame by comparison." He does not believe that it is necessary

wrong to have four bodies. He believes that it has been the personalities that have been at fault and not the structure.

However, it is the actual structure that has allowed these personalities to flourish and to fight, often for their own individual jobs and also over the rights of the organizations they represent.

Yet it is curious that a Government, so keen on rationalization and efficiency, is not prepared to consider legislation to ensure that the areas over which it has financial responsibility — the Department and the Sports Council — are not brought together and brought under the direct control of the minister.

After all, this is what happens in most other ministries and it is also what happens in sport in other countries with a similar democratic system, such as France. Why not in Britain?

The real reason why Moynihan would be so reluctant to have the Department and the Sports Council merged is that such an idea would produce an outcry, often from those with vested interests, and the necessary legislation would be certain to be given a low priority.

### RULING AUTHORITIES

The Sports Council  
Chairman: John Smith.  
Director-General: David Pickup (succeeded John Wheatley this week).

Employs 650 people. A quango set up by Royal Charter in 1971; its new 14-member council met for the first time yesterday. Responsible for the distribution of tax-payers' money to Government bodies, national sports centres and other important initiatives.

The Central Council for Physical Recreation  
President: The Duke of Edinburgh.  
Chairman: Ron Ems.  
Secretary: Peter Lawson.

Employs nine people. Gave six sports centres and other assets to the Sports Council in 1972 in return for the council making "such resources and facilities available as may be reasonably required by the C.C.P.R." It represents the interests of 104 governing bodies and a further

186 organizations (e.g. The Girl Guides).

The British Olympic Association  
President: The Princess Royal.  
Chairman: Sir Arthur Gold (succeeded Charles Palmer last week).  
Secretary: Dick Palmer.

Employs 21 people. Responsible for the promotion of the Olympic movement in Britain. Receives no money from the Government and therefore has to raise the funds to equip and transport the teams to the summer and winter Olympics through sponsorship and donations. The 25 governing bodies of Olympic sports are affiliated to the BOA.

The Department of the Environment  
Under Secretary of State: Colin Moynihan, MP (Minister for Sport).

Employs 25 people on sport. Obtains the funding from the Treasury and is responsible for the Government's policy on sport. The Minister also appoints the members of the Sports Council.

It is always much easier for governments to be expedient in the short term, rather than to do something of long-term benefit, both to the country and to future generations, perhaps of a different persuasion.

The Prime Minister is well known for her keenness in curbing the number of civil servants. She would not be enthusiastic if the Sports

Council employees were added directly to the Government payroll, even if in effect they are already civil servants since they are paid by a government-funded quango.

If she were to realize the waste inherent in the financing of the present structure of British sport then she might be more inclined to enact legislation which, I believe, ultimately will prove essential.

### ATHLETICS

## Age brings rewards to Fudge in Chicago

From Pat Butcher  
Athletics Correspondent  
Chicago

The horror with which most people view the years immediately either side of 40 — the ones which slide away with increasing frequency, ushering us to the armchair era — can be arrested by the example of yet another Briton, Paula Fudge, who has proved that the minutes can slip away with equal speed — in the opposite direction.

At the age of 36, Fudge has taken almost three minutes off her marathon best, clocking 2hr 29min 47sec in finishing third in the Chicago race here on Sunday.

Fudge thus becomes only the fifth British woman to better two hours and a half, and the third to be in an age-group which, a few years ago, would have been considered geriatric in athletics' terms.

Indeed, it is almost becoming a prerequisite in British women's marathon running to be well over 30, and even 40, before being able to think of running under 2hr 30min, the demarcation point for being considered a world-class marathon runner among women nowadays.

Fudge, the fastest British woman this year, has joined two illustrious predecessors in Joyce Smith, who was 44 when she set her last British record, and Paula Weir, the present holder, who did the trick with 2hr 26min 51sec when she was 42.

It is something that Lisa Weidenbach, the winner of the Chicago race, was acutely aware of. A relative youngster, at 26, Weidenbach has had the galling experience of finishing fourth in the last two United States Olympic trials when only the first three have been selected.

Looking round at Fudge and Emma Scaunich, the second Chicago finisher, aged 34, Weidenbach said: "When I see the older women doing so well, I realise I can't retire yet. I'll only be 30 when the next Olympics come around. I'm going to start brushing up on my Spanish."

Fudge, the Commonwealth 3,000 metres champion in 1978, has been equally unfortunate in Olympic selection. "When I was running 3,000 metres, they didn't have it in the Olympics" — and was severely criticised for turning down a marathon place in Seoul this year, after the original choice, her twin, Ann Fudge, was forced out through injury.

Fudge cited her four-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Rachel, who had asked her not to go, as the reason for turning down the offer. But there were additional factors, like beating Veronique Martot by a minute in the Great North Run and then initially being passed over for Martot by the selectors ("an insult").

Also, it was ultimately only five weeks before the Olympics before the offer was made. But considering the lengths to which most athletes would go to earn an Olympic place (ignoring the lengths they will go to get a medal), it does seem incongruous, or even insulting, to others' ambitions to turn down such an offer. "Some people blamed me for letting Rachel rule my life, but others said it was good to have another perspective."

As if to prove the point, she brought Rachel (and her husband, Robert) with her to Chicago, and Rachel almost stole the show. But if she did deprive her mother of an Olympic place, Fudge considers her daughter has contributed to her latest success. "I agree with the view that women run better after childbirth. You just get more strength, and tend to be able to put your body through more pain."

Judging by the facial contortions, there was no small amount of pain involved in trying for second place with Scaunich over the last four miles on Sunday. Fudge succumbed over the last few metres, and settled for third. But \$20,000 (£11,300) is not a bad painkiller.

### MOTOR RACING

## Emotional display by Senna

By John Blunsden

Anyone who thought Ayrton Senna lacked emotion now knows better. It erupted the moment he crossed the finishing line in Japan on Sunday to fulfil his burning desire to win the world championship. Both hands off the wheel, punching the air in an outburst of uncontrollable delight, one could almost feel the explosive release of the tension which had built up inside him during his seven-month and 15-race battle with Alain Prost for the title.

After the ritual champagne spraying on the victory podium, which even by Formula One standards reached new heights of bubbly wastefulness, he spoke feelingly about the strain which he and Prost had endured during their long drawn out points battle and how, even though they had tried through a professional working relationship to minimize the pain to each other, it had not really been possible.

For all his outward coolness, the strain had almost certainly been greater on Senna than on Prost, the Frenchman having already put two world championships in the bank in 1985 and 1986. It is always the first title which matters most, and the one which invariably is the most difficult to win. His exceptional talent notwithstanding, Senna had found it a tough battle to win.

The Brazilian, though, was the worthy winner of the 1988 championship, as Alain Prost was the first to concede after Sunday's race. "I do not feel disappointed about the outcome," he said, "because I think the championship is a fair reflection of the season. Ayrton has been a little bit quicker than me, and so he deserves the title."

Already a wealthy man, as the world champion, Senna will find his earning power dramatically increased during the next year and beyond through endorsements, personal appearances and all the other peripheral business opportunities which come the way of high exposure world champions.

The championship itself, in contrast, carries with it just a modest trophy and an even more modest cheque, which is not to be overlooked by the inevitable preoccupation with the championship.

On that occasion, the FIA president, Jean-Marie Balestre, should seriously consider making an additional award and presenting it to Ivan Capelli, whose little piece of history-making on Sunday at the wheel of his March-Jaguar tended to be overshadowed by the inevitable preoccupation with the championship.

When the FIA announced that in 1988 cars with 3½-litre normally aspirated engines would race against 1½-litre turbos, subject to boost and fuel restrictions, the hope was that they would be evenly matched.

But for McLaren and Honda, they would have been, but this one team proved to be in a different league altogether... until last Sunday. It only lasted for a few moments, at the beginning of the 16th lap, but Capelli — like his car, one of the fastest improving names in Formula One — proved that it was possible after all to overtake a healthy McLaren-Honda, fair and square, and lead a grand prix with a 3½-litre car. That has to be worth a medal, M. Balestre.

### BOXING: CHALLENGER TAKES NO CHANCES AND STAYS AWAY FROM HIS MANAGER TO AVOID BEING CAUGHT WILD

## McDonnell keeps his world title campaign securely under wraps

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Jim McDonnell, who challenges Brian Mitchell, of South Africa, for the World Boxing Association super-featherweight championship at the Elephant and Castle, London, tomorrow, put a new meaning on "wrapping up" training.

He arrived at a Press conference to meet Mitchell for the first time in a tracksuit, a pull-over, an anorak zipped up to the neck and a woolly Arsenal hat to boot.

His manager, Terry Lawless, is to bed with a cold and McDonnell is taking no chances. His trainer, Frank Black, said: "Jim has got more layers on him than an onion."

McDonnell added: "When you are a trainee and you are not really being picked up, I'm taking no chances; I've been waiting to fight for the world title since I was 14. I am staying away from Terry. I won't see him till Wednesday."

McDonnell boxed with "acute" bronchitis on his last outing, against Angel Hernandez, of Mexico. Hernandez was no more than a warm-up contest but McDonnell was caught with a punch that gave his corner palpitations when, for a split second, McDonnell's legs went.

Lawless said after that bout: "Nobody knew he was ill. He did not tell anyone and had been doing all that inhaling stuff."

McDonnell said: "I had acute

bronchitis that night and I am staying wrapped up till Wednesday. I'm like a spring inside ready to spring out and I am keeping it wrapped."

He knows all about wrapping up well at this time of the year because he is the caretaker of a group of houses for old people in London, north London. "I look in on the old people and see they are doing all right," he said.

The cold weather holds no fears for Mitchell. He is accustomed to all climates as he has had to defend his title abroad every time because challengers cannot go to South Africa on account of the worldwide sports ban against the country.

Referring to McDonnell's observation that the champion had no flaws in his boxing, Mitchell said: "I've been in boxing 18 years and I don't believe there is any human being without flaws but I'm close. I believe I am a very polished fighter."

"I've been down only once, against Rivera, but I got up and beat him and gave him a boxing lesson. A lot of fighters are cocky, but Jim is different. He seems like a nice chap, the type who wants to prove his ability in the ring."

Mitchell has not bothered to watch any videos of McDonnell's contests "as none of McDonnell's opponents can be a Brian Mitchell."

The champion said: "I've seen no film of McDonnell in action and I will work out the fight as it goes along. I've got a completely different style to the other guys he has fought, that doesn't mean to say I'm underestimating him."

"I don't model myself on any particular fighter, not a Sugar Ray, Leonard or a Marvin Hagler, though I would say that I am in the Marvin Hagler mould of boxer-fighter." It is as well that McDonnell knows how to take care of himself.

Mitchell said that the attempt by Southwark Council to stop the bout would not affect him because he was used to protests from anti-apartheid groups in his travels.

McKenney Duff, the promoter, was given an injunction by the High Court against the council's attempt to stop the show.

According to Duff, who has a two-year contract with the Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre, the council has accepted the High Court ruling.

● A woman judge, Carol Polis, from Philadelphia, will be one of the officials for McDonnell's bout. The other judges will be Umberto Figuera, of Panama, and Ove Ovesen, of Denmark. The referee is Isidro Rodriguez, of Venezuela.



Warm reception: McDonnell (left) is more concerned by the chilly weather than Mitchell

## Forgotten champions back in the ring

By Srikanth Sen

Two forgotten former British cruiserweight champions, Andy Straughn, of Hitchin, and Tee Jay, of Clapham, are back in the ring tonight at the Rivermead Centre, Reading.

Jay has not boxed for nine months and Straughn's last appearance was in June after an absence of nearly 15 months. However, erratic attendance records are not unusual in this division, which is a quiet backwater of the heavyweight and light-heavyweight divisions, a

kind of old colonel's retirement home, where there are no more revivals.

There was a bit of excitement when Ender Holyfield appeared on the scene to become undisputed champion. The residents began to smarten up and pull their stomachs in but with the news that Holyfield could be moving on to heavyweight, the excitement faded. The residents breathed a sigh of relief and sank back in their club-easies.

Few boxers could be more laid back than Straughn. How-

ever, technically, he is one of the best boxers in Britain, having been ABA champion three times. In those days some of his moves reminded one of Ali.

Straughn outpointed Jay two years ago, but when Glen McCrory, of Anfield Plain, Co Durham, decided to relinquish his British title to concentrate on world honours, the two decided to give it another go. Straughn has 22 bouts behind him (16 wins, four defeats and two draws), while Jay has completed 11 contests.

The outcome of tonight's bout depends on how energetic Straughn is feeling. If he is up to the mark he could keep Jay on his feet with that long left hand held deceptively low. Jay, on the other hand, has plenty of energy but lacks the skill to land his blows accurately. Though he has improved considerably since their first meeting much depends on how his long rest has affected his boxing. If he connects with his big punch he should win, if not Straughn could scrape through again.

## Damiani seeks a June meeting with Tyson

Milan (AP) — Negotiations for a world heavyweight title bout between the champion, Mike Tyson, and the European champion, Francesco Damiani, of Italy, will begin this week following Damiani's victory over the American, Tyrrell Biggs. Damiani's manager, Umberto Branchini, said he will fly to New York on Thursday for talks with Bill Claydon, Tyson's manager. "Tyson's party is willing to stage the bout in the 80,000-seat

Mezzan stadium of Milan next June. They told me Damiani is the No. 1 choice following his victory over Biggs," Branchini said. "If we are offered a good purse, between \$1.5 million to \$2 million, I can fly back with a signed contract."

Before fighting Damiani, Tyson is scheduled to face Frank Bruno. Damiani is to defend his European title against Jassman, of West Germany.

### HOCKEY

## Garcia invited to make a double appearance

By Sydney Friskin

The Hockey Association has invited Russell Garcia, the youngest member of the British team which won the Olympic gold medal, to make appearances in two matches against the Australian Institute of Sport at Bisham Abbey today and tomorrow.

Garcia is in a squad of players aged under 21 from which a team will be picked for the match today which is the first step in the build-up to the junior World Cup at Ipoh, Malaysia, in August.

A mature squad of 15, which also includes Garcia, for tomorrow's match has been chosen for the purpose of finding replacements for senior players who

have retired since the Olympic Games.

JUNIOR SQUAD: D Luckies (East Grinstead), A Forsyth (Lamesley), S East (Bristol Univ), M Kirkland (Stroud Univ), A Holmes (London University), B Brighley (Cambridge University), J Barber (Southampton), P McGuire (Reading), A Green (Reading), J Pridgen (Barnet), K Krishnan (Old Loughborough), J Lee (East Grinstead), M Cross (Loughborough University), S Ellis (unattached), J Chana (Loughborough), S Avery (Havant), B Bannister (Oxford University), C Sage (Warminster), A Baldock (Covey), R Holland (Walsley), S Hazlett (Army and Hounslow), C Cooper (Havant), R Hill (Taunton Vale), P Harris (Old Loughborough), R Stamp (Winton), R Thompson (Hounslow), R Thompson (Old Loughborough), B Barker (Reading), A Bilton (Reading), R Garcia (Havant), M Riley (Reading), C Mackay (Slough).

### BASKETBALL

## Tigers waiting for the kill

By Nicholas Harling

The final of the National Cup, which will be played at a new venue, the London Docklands Arena, on March 17, will almost certainly see a new name on the trophy as well.

That much was virtually assured even before the draw for the quarter-finals, which saw the winners of the Leicester City Riders v Olympic City Giants tie which will be played later this month, so long as Giants are still in existence.

With several players threatening to sever their connections if they are not soon paid, Mike Shaft, the club's chairman, was having a hard time yesterday persuading the Carlsberg League that they must travel to Bracknell Tigers in the second week of January.

Both clubs were among those from the Carlsberg League that proved too strong for National League opposition at the weekend. Bracknell won 117-73 at Plymouth, and the National Recreation Centre, where there

was hardly any crowd and even fewer programmes — none — Palace beat Slough 92-69.

Birmingham and Oxford, the only National League clubs still in the cup competition, will do well to make the semi-finals. Birmingham are at home to the winners of the Leicester City Riders v Olympic City Giants tie which will be played later this month, so long as Giants are still in existence.

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### OTHER SPORT

RAIDERS: Mike Shaft (left) and Mike Shaft (right) in action during the Carlsberg League match between Palace and Slough.

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### STUDENT SPORT

## Morris sweeps away rivals with five firsts

By Yuri Matischen

Brian Morris, an undergraduate at Loughborough University, completed a clean sweep of the British Students' Windsurfing championships at the Mayflower Sailing Club, Plymouth, on Sunday.

Morris, a member of the senior British squad and fifth in the World Student Windsurfing championships in Palermo, Italy, earlier this year, won all five of his races in the heavyweight division one category.

Morris excelled and left Jeremy Baylades, of Bath University, and Rupert Aird-Brown, of Plymouth Polytechnic, firmly in second and third place.

The men's division one lightweight category produced an excellent tussle between the champion, Peter Stephens, of Plymouth Polytechnic, and his colleague, Adrian Thompson.

Stephens, who also competed at the World Student championships, was able to draw on his international experience to edge

his way to three victories, one second place and a fourth.

Thompson finished ahead of Stephens on two occasions but was unable to pull back his string of victories. Piers Noble, of Portsmouth Polytechnic, though some way behind the first two, finished a creditable third to win his first medal.

In the women's competition, Mandy Tunstall, of Leicester Polytechnic, who was trying to retain her title, had a close struggle with Belinda Wheaton, of Brighton Polytechnic.

The championship was not decided until the last race around the Olympic triangle. Tunstall was unable to retain her advantage and Wheaton collected her first gold medal.

RESULTS: Men's Division one lightweight: 1. Stephens (Plymouth Poly), 2. A Thompson (Plymouth Poly), 3. P Noble (Portsmouth Poly), 4. M Tunstall (Leicester Poly), 5. R Baylades (Bath Univ), 6. R Aird-Brown (Plymouth Poly), 7. W Wheaton (Brighton Poly), 8. M Tunstall (Leicester Poly).

### SQUASH RACKETS

## Jahangir too powerful

Toronto, (Reuters) Jahangir Khan, of Pakistan, consolidated his status as world No 1 by beating the Australian, Chris Dittmar, 15-10, 15-10, 15-4 in the final of the Canadian Open championship on Sunday.

Khan, who had just regained his world No 1 ranking from his compatriot, Jansher Khan, celebrated by repeating his title

victories achieved here in 1985 and 1986. Dittmar, last year's champion, said that Jahangir brought him back to earth after his rousing semi-final win over Jansher. "After being so high, I crashed with a mighty thud," Dittmar said. "Jahangir was just too strong. He got all out at 1,000 miles an hour and puts you under constant pressure."

### YACHTING

## Conner case is clarified

By Barry Pickthall

The strength of the New York YC's argument against Dennis Conner's controversial defence of the America's Cup in San Diego was made clear yesterday when the New York Supreme Court lifted a confidentiality ruling on the affidavit submitted by the Club supporting the case brought against the Californian Cup holders by Michael Fay's beaten monohull challenger from New Zealand.

In a damaging statement, Frank V Snyder, Commodore of the New York YC states that it is the Club's opinion that the regatta held off San Diego in September was not a "com-

petition" as the word is used in the Deed of Gift controlling the event, nor was it a "match" as the last surviving donor defined it by letter in 1871.

The New York club has also submitted a paper, written by one of its members, the Cup historian, John Rousmaniere, who has studied all the facts dating back to the first race in 1851.

According to Rousmaniere, the defender has met the challenger in every Cup match since 1871 with a monohull of approximately the same waterline length and potential speed.

### TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

Third round  
Bristol City v Crystal Palace (7.45), Bristol City v Crystal Palace (7.45), Tottenham v Blackburn (7.45), Tottenham v Blackburn (7.45), Tottenham v Blackburn (7.45), Tottenham v Blackburn (7.45).

Barclays League  
Third division  
Cardiff v Bury (7.45), Cardiff v Bury (7.45), Cardiff v Bury (7.45), Cardiff v Bury (7.45).

B and Q Scottish League  
Premier division  
Motherwell v St Mirren, Rangers v Hearts.

FA Cup: Fourth qualifying round, replays: Dulwich Meadow v Farnham Athletic, Dulwich Meadow v Farnham Athletic, Dulwich Meadow v Farnham Athletic, Dulwich Meadow v Farnham Athletic.

TNT GOLD CUP FINAL: Portsmouth v Luton (8.00), Portsmouth v Luton (8.00), Portsmouth v Luton (8.00), Portsmouth v Luton (8.00).

CENTRAL LEAGUE First division: Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00), Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00), Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00), Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00).

OVERSEAS LEAGUE: Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00), Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00), Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00), Barnsley v Lincoln (8.00).

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# Clubs are going private to improve security

By Louise Taylor

The move towards private security guards inside football grounds, to augment the traditional — and expensive — police presence, was endorsed yesterday by Richard Faulkner, deputy chairman of the Football Trust, which pays 35 per cent of League clubs' police bills. Faulkner believes that the deployment of private security staff would be a more efficient and cost effective method of maintaining crowd control.

The Football Trust and the clubs themselves, who meet the remaining 65 per cent of police charges, are feeling the effects of a 3.7 per cent increase in police costs, which rose from £2.92 million to £3.31 million last season.

Faulkner said: "Too many policemen are to be found inside football grounds on Saturday afternoons. If police really are interested in catching criminals, they would surely be doing a more responsible job by being out on the streets chasing them, when private security staff are far more appropriate for football."

Faulkner said that the escalating police charges meant that from next season the Football Trust could pay its usual 35 per cent only to

those first division clubs with bills under £76,000. Sunderland, for example, have reduced their police bill by nearly £1,000 per game this season because of an increased reliance on private security staff. With the club employing an additional 40 to 50 stewards, trained by the club in match-day security, Tyne and Wear police have agreed to deploy fewer constables — 25 rather than 35 — at Roker Park, cutting the average bill from £3,400 for a typical Saturday afternoon last year to £2,500 this season.

Geoff Davidson, the club secretary, said: "Even though we are paying for extra stewards, our overall bill is less than before. It took a lot of lobbying for the police to agree but now they are absolutely delighted with the way things are working, which allows them to concentrate on real policing duties. Our stewards would be responsible for evacuating the crowd in emergencies and we feel they have improved security at Roker Park."

Davidson hopes that the success of the system will encourage opponents of the proposed introduction of a national membership scheme next season. He believes the increased use of private security staff demonstrates how clubs are trying to put their own house in order without Government intervention.

Chelsea, paying around £120,000 for policing each season, are another example. The club has employed 15 security guards, along with an extra 40-50 stewards, all monitored by the police. According to Janet Wayth, the club secretary, this has enabled officers to be released from routine duties, including searches at turnstiles.

Rangers, in Glasgow, employ about 250 representatives of Rock Steady, an Edinburgh security firm, to complement the police on match days. "We feel they do a very good professional job," Campbell Ogilvie, Rangers' secretary, said.

This mirrors the experience in racing, where some courses employ security guards alongside police at courses. David Pipe, of the Jockey Club, said: "They are very good at enforcing regulations regarding alcohol."

However, David Phillips, Assistant Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, has reservations. "These are not alternatives to policing," he said. "I do not envisage anybody other than the police dealing with violence and volatile situations which can occur inside football grounds. It would be inappropriate for private guards to make arrests on the terraces."

Football clubs in the west Midlands, where police charges have leapt by up to 300 per cent this year, have different ideas. Faced with a police bill of £3,659 as opposed to £1,659 last year for an average gate of around 8,000, Birmingham City investigated the possibility of drafting in private manpower.

John Westman, the club secretary, said: "A security officer from the National Exhibition Centre would cost £4.50 an hour, a police constable costs £15.50. But the police issue us with our safety certificate, their men want overtime payments and they told us that regardless of whether we employ private security they will not reduce the bill."

Gordon Bennett, his counterpart at West Bromwich Albion, said: "It's outrageous. Our police costs have risen by an arbitrary 300 per cent. I have a degree of sympathy because they have to balance their books but a private firm could do it for a third of the cost."

Lumsden has the opportunity to add to the laurels he has already gathered this season with Bath. An England colt three years ago, he has developed well since coming into the Bath side at full back, his speed and strength complementing the many talents around him.

West Bromwich Albion, who are expected to appoint Brian Talbot as player-manager tomorrow, want £70,000 in compensation from Atletico Madrid for their former manager, Ron Atkinson and his assistant, Colin Addison.

Bob Isaac, the Brighton and Hove Albion defender, is on crutches following a knee operation and is expected to be out until the New Year.

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## Campese leads from the back

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent

The Australians, having had the chance to digest England's changes in personnel, will name their side tomorrow for the international at Twickenham on Saturday. They will hope to do so after a comfortable win over the Combined England Students at Cambridge today which would, at least, give them three victories to go with their three divisional losses.

Campese leads today's side, his fifth appearance in six matches, but from full back, though he has played international rugby there. It is, I imagine, familiarization in case he needs to switch during an international because of an injury to Leeds, the first-choice full back.

"To captain Australia is one of the greatest honours of my football career," he said, "and to say it was a big surprise is an enormous understatement."

Frailty, who partnered Cutler in all this year's internationals in Australia, can make a final attempt to retain his place against the challenge of Campbell. Some element of doubt may remain about where best to play Grant, one of the few backs to display consistent form on the tour. He is at home at centre or wing, and were either Niuqila or Carozza to perform well today that might resolve the discussion.

Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, expressed the hope yesterday that the grass at Twickenham would be shorter than when his side played there against London.

"Running through it is like running through shallow water," he said. "Both teams want to run the ball so why not cut the grass down to give us a magnificent playing surface like we had at Leicester." The Rugby Football Union said that the pitch would receive its usual trim and shading tomorrow.

The students trained on Sunday under the direction of John Robins and Bob Reeves, who managed the party in the student World Cup in August. Hopely, the St Thomas's Hospital centre, will play wing instead of Hackney, who was injured while playing for the Midlands on Saturday.

Most of the XV played in the World Cup, though two exceptions are the Wasps pair, Simms, the only senior international in the side, and O'Leary.

Lumsden has the opportunity to add to the laurels he has already gathered this season with Bath. An England colt three years ago, he has developed well since coming into the Bath side at full back, his speed and strength complementing the many talents around him.

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## Bowling to please the purists



Ready to roll: Jim Muir prepares to play against Gary Smith (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## An English banker calls the shots in a memorable match

By Gordon Allan

Gary Smith, the English champion, beat Jim Muir, the sixth seed, 7-1, 7-2 in the first round of the CIS United Kingdom indoor singles championship at the Preston Guild Hall yesterday.

The match lasted less than an hour but contained enough brilliant bowling to have satisfied the purists for twice that time.

Smith, a banker from Chatham, settled the first set with a count of four on the fourth end. Twice Muir fired and twice he went through the same small aperture.

The fourth end of the second set, with possession of the shot changing from bowl to bowl, was described by Smith as one of the best he had ever seen. Muir said afterwards he had

sometimes played worse and won.

Smith is in form this season. He has now beaten four seeded players at various events, the others being John Price, Jim Baker, and Hugh Duff, the world champion. He feels he is playing consistently enough to rise to the challenge of the five-set format in the second round in which he plays Noel Burrows, the 11th seed.

Duff was next on the green (which, incidentally, had to be lifted overnight on Sunday to correct a fault) and beat Willie Taylor from Perth 7-2, 7-0. The similarity of the scores in these two matches is misleading. Duff's win was easy; Smith's was not.

Price, the 10th seed, beat

another Welshman, Tyrone Bendle, 7-5, 7-0. Bendle started bowling only six years ago at the age of 40 and this was his first appearance in an international championship.

He had a match tie at 5-5 in the first set, but Price drew to the edge of the ditch — perhaps the most difficult shot in the game.

RESULTS: First round: Sunday. N. McShee (Scot) bt B. Kingdon (Wals), 7-1, 7-1. M. Burrows (Eng) bt R. O'Leary (Ire), 7-0, 7-2. Yesterday: G. Smith (Eng) bt J. Muir (Scot), 7-1, 7-2. H. Duff (Scot) bt W. Taylor (Scot), 7-2, 7-0. J. Price (Wals) bt T. Bendle (Wals), 7-5, 7-0.

Ground switch

Glamorgan has switched the county cricket match against Warwickshire starting on August 24 next season from Cardiff to Swansea.

## Home Secretary to decide question of betting levy

By Graham Rock

The Home Secretary will today be asked to adjudicate on the rate of the horserace betting levy after talks between the Levy Board and the Bookmakers' Committee failed to produce an agreement. He will, in effect, determine the level of financial support racing will receive from the bookmaking industry in the year commencing March, 1989.

The Levy Board chairman, Sir Ian Trethowan, said yesterday: "The levy is not sacrosanct." He said: "What matters is how best to finance racing. The mechanism is of secondary importance."

"That said, the levy fulfils a necessary purpose. Racing's problem is that, since the legislation of off-course cash betting in the early 1960s, it has not had, in economist's language, a market mechanism to extract a fair price

from the bookmakers for their use of its product. The levy has been the best substitute."

"Up to a point, it has not worked badly. This is my seventh annual levy negotiation and it is only the second to go to the Home Secretary. There have been two changes in rates by agreement: a seven per cent cut in 1982 and a four per cent increase in 1984. Whatever the Home Secretary decides for the 28th levy may, if past practice is followed, be agreed for the 29th and possibly the thirtieth."

"But for racing the levy has one major drawback. Because of the bookmakers' statutory veto, and the industry's natural caution of Ministers, levy negotiations have been about a few tiny percentage points one way or the other, at under one per cent of betting turnover."

"Many racing people look-

ing at the size and profitability of the betting industry and at what happens in other racing countries argue that we are simply in the wrong ballpark, that we should be negotiating not around 0.88 per cent but around, say, 2.88 per cent."

"So fundamental an issue is beyond the scope of the Levy Board. I assume that the various racing bodies will seize the opportunity of this reference to the Home Secretary to make their case, which they have been building up for a long time, for moving the support from betting turnover onto a different level."

"Is there an alternative to the levy? Ideally, racing should be able to raise the appropriate sums from the betting industry by a direct market process. But how? Tacking it on to betting duty would be simpler, but would risk an annual argument with the Treasury and competition from other sports, and would be the reverse of creating a market."

"One alternative on a long view could be an income from satellite television. The SIS service is in its infancy and whether this could give racing all it thinks it should have, we will not be able to judge for several years."

Alfie Bruce, the chairman of the Bookmakers' Committee, said that the Levy Board's refusal to cut the rate at the bookmakers' behest was a precursor to greater demands, including the abolition of a levy payment in favour of a straight two per cent deduction from bets.

The Home Secretary will listen to the arguments of all interested parties before arriving at a decision but, if history is any guide, it is likely to be the new year before an announcement is made.

More racing, page 41

END COLUMN

## A wrong solution is being applied

By Tom Pendry

Chairman of the All Party Football Committee and the Parliamentary Labour Party Sports Committee

Within the next few days, the Government will announce plans to legislate for a compulsory identity card scheme for all football supporters. The impact of this proposal will be profoundly detrimental to our national game.

Ever since 1986, when David Evans (now MP for Weymouth, Dorset) received a standing ovation from the Tory Party Conference for his 100 per cent home-fans-only scheme at Luton Town, the Prime Minister has seen identity cards as the panacea to the problems which bedevil football.

The 50 per cent membership scheme, which has been operating at League clubs for over a season, can now be seen as a temporary aberration on the way to a full, compulsory identity card "solution".

Just as football was turning the corner after the dark days of Brussels and Bradford, the game faces its sternest test yet, the catalyst this time being the events which took place in West Germany during the European Championship.

## Hindering and not helping game

If compulsory identity cards addressed themselves to the hooligan problem and if they could actually contribute to a solution, I am sure football would wholeheartedly endorse them. Unfortunately, they will hinder, not help, the game.

Identity cards are wrong in principle. Why should lifelong supporters have to register nationally and carry a computerized photo-identity card to watch a game of football? It is a real attack on individual civil liberties and heralds a future when all citizens will have to carry such cards.

The practical aspects of identity cards, too, do not add up. The real answer to hooliganism has to be prevention, not cure. Through closed-circuit television cameras, better policing, segregation and club membership, the hooligan problem inside grounds has been largely defused.

The preventative treatment is working. Cure, or punishment, is more difficult as the spectacular collapse of recent hooligan trials has shown.

Yet the Government is hell-bent on a solution based entirely on punishment. Hooligans will be arrested, have their identity cards removed and be banned from football. The problem is, and will remain, catching the hooligan and convicting him.

## Casual supporters likely to be lost

The means to stop criminals attending football already exist with "exclusion orders" and "attendance orders" which can ensure that troublemakers are elsewhere. Unfortunately, the Government and the courts have not seen fit to exercise such powers which the Government itself introduced to deal with the problem of youth violence.

Identity cards will succeed, however, in driving many casual supporters (the elderly, the young, families, etc) away from football, and they will create havoc and real trouble at the turnstiles at 3.00 p.m. as the match kicks off while the queues outside get ever longer. Furthermore, they will be entirely reliant on fail-safe computers!

The alternative is to see genuine football supporters as people. If they are offered real membership of clubs and are treated as the lifeblood of the game rather than as turnstile fodder, then supporters will respond.

They want decent facilities, a good view and, above all, feel part of their club. Investment in decaying grounds is needed alongside community initiatives such as those at Preston, Millwall and Manchester City, which are involving local people in the club every day of the week.

On behalf of the All-Party Football Committee, I have written to all 92 League club chairmen asking them to involve the members of Parliament in the problems which their clubs will face when identity cards are imposed.

Hopefully, even at this late stage, the Prime Minister will see reason and will be prepared to listen to informed opinion on the issue and abandon the proposed legislation.

## Champions await Davenport

By Ian Ross

With the transfer of Peter Davenport, the Manchester United forward, to Middlesbrough expected to be completed today, the former England international should make his debut against Liverpool, the Football League champions, on Saturday.

A £700,000 deal which had been all but finalized late last week appeared to be in some jeopardy after Alex Ferguson, the United manager, publicly criticized Davenport for failing to attend Sunday's game against Everton. Ferguson, angered by the public parading

of Davenport before Middlesbrough's game against Millwall, had hinted that the transfer may be called off but manager and player made their peace during a brief meeting yesterday.

"In many ways it is a shame that Peter is leaving because he was just starting to look a United player. I wish him all the very best," Ferguson said. Davenport said: "I have surprised a lot of people by choosing Middlesbrough but I would advise other players to have a look at a very impressive set-up."

Aston Villa, who had also

lodge a £700,000 bid with United, may make a second attempt to persuade Adrian Heath to leave Everton.

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## Government finds 6% more for sport

By John Goodbody

The Government will today announce that it will give about £41.2milion to the Sports Council for 1989. This is a rise of 6.18 per cent, just over the rate of inflation, compared to the £38.832 million which it provided for British sport in 1988.

However, included in the figure for 1989 is at least £180,000 which the council will have to spend on the government's new drug testing programme. This year the Government gave £180,000 in addition to the £38.832 million solely to get this programme started. It is now up to the Council to ensure that it either obtains sponsorship for the programme or funds it from the money that the Government is providing.

The new slimmed-down council, which had its first meeting in London yesterday, is considering increasing its own revenue by setting up a trading company. It is also trying to rationalize its operations and become more cost effective.

The trading company would be able to handle the sale of publications through shops and particularly running a consultancy service on sports

sponsorship for industry and commerce. Sebastian Coe, a vice-chairman of the council, said: "The message is not that there is an orgy of enterprise but the new management structure will allow a financial framework to be put in place."

Some competitive tendering may be introduced to the national centres such as in catering. John Smith, the chairman of the Sports Council, said: "The council should be a company run on commercial lines."

The council is also to meet the governing bodies of the Olympic sports to examine how the money available for preparation training for Calgary and Seoul was successfully used. Although for 1992 money could be available for four years rather than two, as in the last Olympiad, it will be included in the mainstream funding for each sport.

Need for streamlining, page 42

## Gough signs

Portsmouth have signed Alan Gough, a goalkeeper aged 17, from the Republic of Ireland League club, Shelbourne.

## Wigan may take on the world

By Keith Macklin

Seven of the internationals who appeared for the Rest of the World in Saturday's Rugby League challenge match against Great Britain will be in the British Coal IXs at Wigan tomorrow. They will form the basis of a powerful Rest of the World squad emerging as strong challengers to the holders and the home club, Wigan.

The seven are Ella, Langer and Miller, of Australia; Graham and Brown, of New Zealand; and Krewanty and Numapo, of Papua New Guinea. They are reinforced in the Rest of the World squad by two other internationals, Horo, of New Zealand, and Gibbs, of Australia.

The event is liberally sprinkled with internationals. The sponsorship prize-money is £25,000, with the winning team getting £6,000. Another exciting blend of players will be the President's IX, who will include Hadley but not Bishop, who is injured.

Wigan will include Great Britain players in Lydon, Hanley, Goodway and Hampson.

FIRST-ROUND DRAW: Leeds v President's Select, Rest of the World v Bradford, Wigan v Warrington, St Helens v Widnes.

## Players to start talks

The Association of Tennis Professionals begins two days of talks in London tomorrow with the sport's officials for the first time since men players threatened to set up their own tour from 1990 at the US Open.

Most of the world's top 100 players have agreed to play on a breakaway circuit, the ATP said, but it hopes to compromise with the Men's Tennis Council by restructuring the organization and reducing players' commitments.

## Dibnah's date

Corinne Dibnah, Dale Reid and Karen Lunn are among the golfers invited to a pro-am tournament in Dubai from November 15 to 17.

## Bout turn

Barry McGuigan's super-featherweight boxing contest against Julio Miranda, the Argentine champion, will be held in the Albert Hall on December 1, instead of the London's Docklands in the previous week. Herol Graham's British middleweight title bout against Johnny Melfash is moved to November 23, at Bethnal Green.

## Heading north

Desmond Douglas, ten times the English national champion, will make his first appearance in Scotland in the Leeds table tennis Challenge at Perth on Saturday.

## Norman slips

Seve Ballesteros has ended Greg Norman's year-long reign at the top of the Sony world ranking list following his second place finish in the Volvo Masters at Valderrama. Only 31 points separate Ballesteros from Norman and Sandy Lyle, who is third, Nick Faldo is fourth.

## Top seed loses

The second seed, Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria upset the top seed, Zina Garrison 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 in the final of the Virginia Slims of Indianapolis tennis tournament.

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